

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND
China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LV.]

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BIRTH.

On the 14th April, at No. 23, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, the wife of TH. MEYER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd April, at Manila, P.I., STEPHEN HERBERT CHAMBERS, of Kentucky, U.S.A., to AMELIA (MILLIE), second daughter of T. DAVIDSON, Secretary, U.S. Consulate-General, Singapore.

On the 8th April, at S. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley, JAMES RICHARD CRADDOCK, of Pahang, to EVA ALICE, second daughter of ARTHUR MACGLENCHY, of Pahang, late of Castlemaine, Victoria.

On the 12th April, at S. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley, FREDERICK WENFELM LORENZ FRITSCH, of Hamburg, to CHRISTINA ISABELLA, daughter of E. WOODWORTH, S.S. Pin Senj.

DEATHS.

On the 13th April, at the General Hospital, Singapore, JAMES ELLETTON, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, aged 25 years.

On the night of the 19th April, at his residence, Horse Repository, JOHN KENNEDY, aged 56 years.

R. MIDDLETON (Green Island Cement Company), of New Zealand, died suddenly of cholera, at Fat Shan, near Canton. Interred in the English Cemetery, Canton, on the 23rd inst. New Zealand papers please copy.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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ARRIVAL OF MAIIS.

The English mail of the 28th March arrived, per P. & O. steamer "Sumatra," on the 24th April (27 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Messrs. Conger, Bainbridge, and Ragsdale have been appointed to a commission to ascertain the damages which American citizens sustained through the Boxer rising.

King Edward has received His Highness the Crown Prince of Siam, and conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Vigilant Order on the occasion of his attaining his majority.

The Washington Senate has adopted the Bill renewing the Chinese Exclusion law. The Bill applies also to American insular territory, but admits official teachers, students, merchants, and travellers everywhere.

In addition to the Volunteers who are going home to take part in the Coronation festivities, it is reported that detachments of Police, the Hongkong Regiment, Chinese Sappers and Miners, and 1st Chinese Regiment, from Wei haiwei, will be sent.

The Vladivostock Stock Exchange committee has petitioned the Government to station a Customs cordon on the land routes from Manchuria and Corea, as the stream of foreign goods entering Manchuria rendered Russian competition almost impossible.

It is reported from Manchuria that the branch line to Moukden is being pushed on very rapidly and construction-trains should be running throughout its length in less than a month. Very strict orders prevail with regard to all non-Russian travellers on the railway, and military passports are absolutely necessary.

The death is announced at Peking on the 5th inst., after a long illness, of Marquis Li, the eldest son and heir of the late first Marquis Li Hung-chang, at the age of 40. He died of diphtheria and leaves a son, aged 21, to inherit the title and vast wealth left by the first Marquis. Before inheriting the title the last Marquis Li was known as Li Ching-she.

The Japanese Standing Squadron is at present engaged in manoeuvres. The squadron consists of forty-five battleships, cruisers and gun-boats, in addition to twenty-five torpedo-destroyers and torpedo-boats. Operations had to be suspended through bad weather on the 9th inst. and two torpedo-boats put into the harbour of Hosojima, presumably for slight repairs.

A Japanese despatch, dated Tientsin, 9th April, says—The international Settlement at Amoy having been approved, the Japanese Minister has demanded that two thousand Formosans now residing in Fohkien should be granted the right of participating in the control of the public affairs of the Settlement, but the demand has been refused by the Ministers of the other Powers.

A Peking telegram, dated the 12th inst., to the *Osaka Osaki* says:—It is believed that a proposal to open Moukden, Harbin, and other important places in Manchuria to foreign trade will be made during the negotiations on the revision of Treaties of Commerce with China, as the first step for the throwing open of Manchuria. The proposal will be made by Japan, Great Britain and the United States.

Major-General Creagh, V.C., presided on the 8th inst. at a meeting at the Gordon Hall, Tientsin, convened by Mr. Harding, when a Mounted Volunteer Corps was constituted and the first members enrolled.

It is persistently stated that the Japanese Government, in apportioning their new naval programme, have placed an order with Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, for a first-class battleship. This vessel, it is understood, is to be of somewhat similar construction to the battleship *Mikasa*, which Messrs. Vickers recently handed over to the Japanese. The *Mikasa* is, up to the present, the most formidable warship afloat.

As already reported, Prince Komatsu, who is going to England to be present on behalf of the Japanese Emperor at the Coronation of King Edward, is taking valuable presents to the Royal House of England from the Emperor. In addition to these presents, the Grand Order of Merit and the Collar of the Chrysanthemum Order will be bestowed on King Edward, the First Order of the Crown on Queen Alexandra, and the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum on the Prince of Wales.

It is reported from native sources in Newchwang that a mob of over forty Russian beggars have recently invaded that port, who infest the Chinese quarters and take by force anything they may see and desire from the counters of shops or the stalls and stands of petty vendors and hawkers. The natives dare not resist for fear of the Russian military patrols assisting their ragged countrymen, thereby causing the sufferers to lose more than if the beggars were allowed their own way.

A Paotengfu despatch to the *N.C. Daily News* states that a number of towns in the prefectures of Taming, Chihli, have joined the rising against the authorities levying the missionary indemnity in that province, and that the movement had assumed such serious proportions that the Major-General of Taming Circuit was powerless to suppress it. Further, that Viceroy Yuan Shikai had been applied to for aid and that two of his disciplined regiments had left Paoteng on the 13th instant for the scene of disturbance. A Taotai who had been previously sent by the Viceroy to investigate matters was badly mobbed and had to flee for his life.

Owing to the unexpected opposition shown by the high provincial authorities to the question of the constitution of the Board which is intended to control the conservation of the Whangpo River, says the *N.C. Daily News*, it is reported in local mandarin circles that the Consuls in Shanghai have referred the matter to the Ministers of the Foreign Powers at Peking to come to a definite settlement of the question with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. There is a feeling here, however, that, à la Chinoise, the Plenipotentiaries will reply that having already given their consent "on an Imperial basis," the local conditions of the question lie with the provincial authorities, and the Foreign Ministers will finally be asked to refer the matter back again to Shanghai, and so on, see-sawing back and forth, until the Consuls become tired with the matter, or new officials succeed them, when the question will, perhaps, be shelved for a time.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 22nd April.)

From Shanghai we learn that an important meeting of the China Association took place there on the 15th inst. The result was peculiar; while there was a consensus of opinion that some measure to relieve the present very singular and unsatisfactory conditions of provincial taxation, as concerns both foreign and Chinese trade staples, was urgently needed, there was considerable divergence of opinion as to the method. As presented to the meeting by his supporters, Sir JAMES MACKAY's schemes have undergone considerable modification, especially with regard to the part proposed to be played by Peking; but a sense that, even with these modifications, the scheme was at once too visionary and impractical prevailed even in the modified amount of support proposed by the Committee to be extended to it. This was clearly indicated in the resolution proposed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee, which contained the following remarkable words:—"It is imperative that "as a condition of the scheme becoming "operative China shall first be required to "show, not merely by the removal of the "lekin and other barriers, but by the institution of a reformed system of fiscal administration in the Provinces, that she is both "able and willing to carry out the agreement "both in spirit and in letter." Speaking more plainly, the supporters of an amendment deprecating the proposal as at once too sweeping, and necessitating the entire relinquishing of fundamental principles which have existed in China for hundreds, or even thousands of years, pointed out how dangerous were the methods proposed in the scheme to be made use of. While acknowledging the necessity of reform, it was, they held, both wiser and more statesmanlike to begin the reform from the foundation already existing. The circumstances of the Provinces were so dissimilar among themselves that any attempt to introduce unity through an appeal to Peking would of necessity be hopeless. The financial system of the southern Provinces was largely if not mainly based on taxes levied on trade; in the north, till the last few years, such taxes had been altogether unknown, while in the centre the Provinces, while objecting to their charges being made subject to Peking, had yet shown their willingness to accept a system of commutation which for all practical purposes was sufficient for the trader. Uniformity, though an object to be aimed at, was not at the moment practical, and could only be brought about by grafting on to the existing stems. Instead of this they had a scheme before them which proposed by one stroke to remedy the defects of ages. Such a curse it was pointed out was far more likely to lead to revolution than reform, and the assumed authority of Peking over the internal fiscal affairs of the Provinces could only be maintained by force of arms. On the other hand it should be remembered that we had during the infancy of 1900 been compelled to have recourse to the Provinces, and that it was to the wisdom of the Yangtze viceroys that the Empire was saved from extinction. There were facts that could not be denied, and it was therefore a wise course to appeal to the patriotism of the Provinces, and see in the first instance what terms they were disposed to make in the way of regulating the taxation in their respective jurisdictions. The great provincials on the Yangtze had in fact acknowledged that the present system was defective, extravagant and wrong in principle, and were quite ready, on being shown how, to make radical changes. They

were however, one and all, prepared to resist to the utmost what they considered the threatened encroachments of Peking; and this feeling, at all times strong, was more especially so at the present moment, when to the wrongheadedness of the Court was to be attributed the humiliation of the Empire. Notwithstanding that the entire official influence was thrown on the side of the Committee, on a division the amendment was only lost through the casting vote of the Chairman, the numbers on both sides being equal. It was felt that this was equivalent to a condemnation of Sir JAMES MACKAY's scheme in its entirety, which view was endorsed by the rejection of the original resolution of the Committee by a small majority.

Although to outward appearance the meeting came to no practical conclusion, it cannot be doubted that the result was a distinct vote of want of confidence. As the Chinese Commissioners have also, it is understood on very similar grounds, refused to agree to the proposals of Sir JAMES MACKAY, it is to be hoped that the hasty and immature scheme will now be relegated to oblivion.

(Daily Press, 24th April.)

The majority of foreign merchants in China will, we take it, be relieved to learn of the refusal of the Chinese Government to accept the fifteen per cent. tariff proposal which was put forward by Sir JAMES L. MACKAY and upon which we recently adversely commented. To those acquainted with Chinese methods, the Imperial Government's declination to abolish lekin is after all in no way surprising. The provincial authorities would certainly have offered strong opposition to any such arrangement, for the provincial government could not dare to disband the vast army of lekin tax collectors and police and throw them idle on the country, lest they should emulate the notorious soldiers of the Kwangs who took to plunder for want of pay. But there is another and stronger reason for the provincial authorities to object to the proposed new tariff: had such a tax been enforced and collected the whole of the money thus accruing on British trade, would have passed into the hands of the central government and been devoted to court and palace requirements, leaving the provincial exchequers empty, and the local authorities to devise new ways and means for carrying on the bare semblance of government. To say that the central government would have faithfully carried out the agreement is to speak in ignorance of Chinese methods. Reference has been made by those with a limited knowledge of the country to the "good faith" shown in carrying out the Opium Convention; but as matter of fact there is not a port in China where that convention is not secretly evaded and foreign opium made to bear additional taxation. In the case of Canton, for instance, the foreign opium merchants have had to compound a new additional tax, and in order to escape from the difficulties of police inquisition and other troubles, hand over to the Viceroy's Department sixty thousand dollars a year. Similar conditions prevail in the other big towns in Kwangtung. In short, foreign opium, before it reaches the consumer, has to pay, in addition to the regulation tariff of lekin, an illegal surcharge of twenty-five taels per chest. The "good faith" of the Chinese Government is a will-o'-the-wisp and appears to have misled the British Commissioner.

Now that the fifteen per cent. tariff bubble may be considered to have burst, the

question for the British merchant naturally is, "What is to be done?" The solution is simpler than may at first appear. To have enforced the fifteen per cent. tariff would have meant revolutionising Chinese ways and methods, and the Chinese do not understand new ways. The authorities, indeed, must have looked with considerable suspicion upon Sir JAMES MACKAY's offer. At present, after forty years' wear and tear, worry and experience, the Chinese provincial authorities have adapted themselves to, and understand, the transit pass system. Merchants and officials alike understand it. Let the British Commissioner see to it, therefore, that arrangements are made whereby full respect will be shown transit documents all over the Empire. Let the central government understand that any interference, or delay of cargoes covered by these passes, shall entail the removal from office of the offending official; and let British consuls have more freedom, in conjunction with the Naval authorities, in effecting the release of goods illegally seized. It is the endless delays due to references to Peking which wear out the heart of the British merchant and compel him to throw the case up in disgust. Chinese mandarins thoroughly appreciates this situation and wilfully ignores any request for the release of goods seized; it counts upon being able to hang matters up and eventually ruin the foreigners' trade. In dealing with the transit passes and their issue, the British Commissioner should see to it that in the case of foreign goods entering the interior under a pass, the only test allowed, irrespective of the nationality of their owner, should be the nationality of the goods themselves; and the consul of the country of origin should be entitled to make representations in any case of interference. This principle has, to a limited extent been recognised by the Chinese Government under the Chefoo Convention; but it is a matter which might be more specifically and clearly enunciated and dwelt upon. As regards native produce being brought down from the interior, the Chinkiang transit system might fairly well be adopted generally; at least an option might be given to the merchants to take out passes under such a system. Care, however, must be taken that an illegal restriction such as now exists at Chinkiang should be removed; and instead of passes being limited to some thirty articles of commerce they should be made applicable to every native product without exception; it is this limitation of issue which is the block in the Chinkiang rules. Finally, as regards the lekin on the goods at the port of entry, it was certainly never intended under the original treaty that goods, after paying the tariff duty to the Maritime Customs, should have to run the gauntlet of lekin charges, prefecture dues, ching-fei, hai-fong, and the endless chain of taxes levied under one pretext or another by the local authorities within the treaty port area. As the matter stands, it is true, the foreigner has not to pay these surtaxes in the port, and direct, but the native purchaser has, before he can pass the goods into the hands of the consumer. It should therefore be strongly urged on the British Commissioner to have the situation clearly defined and the Chinese prevented from levying lekin and other dues within the treaty port itself. In Canton, cheek by jowl with the Maritime Customs stand the lekin and other collectortates; outside the Customs examination shed lies the lekin guard-boat; and not a package in native hands is removed to the native merchants' godowns until every local due has been paid

and passed. The Customs bank receipts form an excellent tally to enable the *lekin* department and others to levy their charges. This ought all to be swept away and it might easily be done, just as it has been done with the Native Customs Department, placing the Maritime Department in supreme control within the port area radius. No difficulty need be anticipated. Given a little tact and discretion on the part of able Commissioners, the same success which has attended their efforts in the matter of the Native Customs Department, which now has a European officer in each of its stations, may well be expected in dealing with the *lekin* collectarates.

THE PROPOSED KING'S PARK.

(*Daily Press*, 23rd April.)

That the occasion of the Coronation of King EDWARD VII. should be honoured by some permanent memorial of the event will, we think, be generally conceded. Such memorial should be suitable in every way, worthy of the Colony, and acceptable to the monarch. It need not be an imperishable dream in marble or stone; it should not, of necessity, be a philanthropic or educational institution. There is no particular reason for making a serious call on the pockets of the residents, who have on several recent occasions contributed munificently to other funds and memorials. But the opportunity should not be allowed to pass of perpetuating His Majesty's Coronation by the creation of an enduring memento thereof. We are glad to learn that the Government has decided to accept the suggestion made by Mr. STEWART LOCKHART at the first meeting of the Coronation Committee when proposing the initial resolution. The Colonial Secretary thought that the Colony wants a public park, and he was not alone in that opinion. There are few open spaces in the Colony that are available for purposes of recreation, and the need for them grows yearly with the increase of the population. The number of the "native born" has vastly increased during the last decade, and will do so in a greater ratio, as it is more and more difficult for the mass of the community to accumulate a fortune or even such a modest competence as would suffice for their wants in the old country. Those who come to serve a short term in commercial offices under agreement generally find, owing to the cost of living and the uncertain value of the dollar, that they have come to stay, and here they do stay in such comfort as they can command and bring up families. For this rising race, if they are not to grow up flabby or fibreless, healthful recreation must be provided. Then there is the Garrison, now numbering about five times its former strength, and these lusty sons of Mars require room for exercise and recreation. The vessels of the Squadron, moreover, which in the winter flock down to Hongkong, furnish a large contingent, numbering from five to eight thousand men, who merit the same consideration, and who, even as a matter of state policy, should be offered something better for their amusement than low grogshops or even the well regulated clubs and canteens which latterly have been provided for their benefit.

It is true that we have a very circumscribed cricket ground in the centre of Victoria and a football ground at Bowring-ton, whilst the centre of the Race Course at Wongneichong is variously used at one and the same time for golf, hockey, cricket, and football. There is also a polo ground at Causeway Bay. But all are inadequate for the purpose, and though extremely valuable

in the absence of proper accommodation for the various outdoor sports affected, leave a great deal to be desired even at the present moment, while they must prove more and more insufficient every year as the population of the Colony progresses. An occasion has now occurred, an opportunity has arisen to secure for the Colony a park or recreation ground large enough to provide for all requirements not only for the existing population but for a greatly enlarged one. There is on the peninsula of Kowloon, within an easily accessible distance of the landing-place, a fine spreading area nearly level, unbuilt upon, and capable of ready transformation into a Public Park, which the Government are willing to devote to this most laudable purpose, and His Excellency Sir WILLIAM GASCÖIGNE, ever anxious to promote the good of the community, has expressed his desire to turn the first sod on Coronation Day. The decision is a timely one, for it may safely be predicted that, if not seized at once, the opportunity would never have occurred again; before long it is probable most of the area will be built over, the invasion of bricks and mortar which has overrun so much of the peninsula during the last seven years being certain to spread further north. It may perhaps be objected by some persons that the rifle-ranges are at present in a portion of the area, and it may be as well to state that these ranges have already been condemned by both the civil and military authorities, and will therefore have to be removed to more suitable sites. On this extensive area, to be known henceforth as The King's Park, it will be possible to lay out grounds amply sufficient for all the kinds of recreation mentioned above, and also to include amongst them a cinder path for bicycle-races and athletic sports. His Majesty King EDWARD VII. has always been an earnest promoter and patron of sport and all kinds of outdoor recreation. He will, we venture to say, warmly appreciate the decision to form a King's Park in this distant portion of his dominions for the benefit of its youth and manhood. The want of such a place of recreation is only too apparent, and would have been more felt with every year that goes by. There is at the present moment too much "dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood" in this exhausting climate, and too little outdoor recreation taken, partly because the ground is overcrowded. It is of course satisfactory to hear that this fine Park will be secured to the public without expense, but we feel quite certain that if for any purpose, in providing stands or buildings of any kind money is required, the community will be glad to subscribe for the purpose.

Mr. Hugh Clifford, who was terribly out of health on his arrival in Europe in December last, says the *Singapore Free Press*, is now much better and there is every hope to believe that the improvement is of a permanent nature. He has obtained an extension of leave for six months, at the end of which time his friends out East will be pleased to see him again amongst them.

Four Chinamen who are now in custody and suspected of being connected with the murder of Mr. Rutherford of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Ltd., were brought to the Singapore Police Court by Chief Detective Inspector Perrett, who said that these four persons were suspected of the murder of Mr. Rutherford and asked that they might be remanded for a week in order to enable the police to make further enquiries. A remand was granted till the 21st inst. The names of the men are Leong Ah Yeow, Siew Weng Yew, Chan Ah Kat and Wong Ah Kong.

NATIONAL IMITATIVENESS.

(*Daily Press*, 25th April.)

The readiness of a nation to learn from its neighbours is a trait which has always been regarded with suspicion in the world, the faculty of imitation being accorded a very low degree of estimation except when exhibited by the lower animals. It has long been a reproach to Japan that she was so willing to assimilate Western methods, and the taunt of shallowness has in consequence been levelled at her. Uncomplimentary analogies were drawn, and it was freely prophesied that the new Japanese civilisation would not stand its first serious trial. Some modification of the views was brought with regard to Japan's army and navy by the speedy termination of the war with China, but it was easy to minimise Japan's success against this "effete empire," while the industriously circulated reports of the Port Arthur massacre and still less founded atrocities gave the European public a comfortable feeling of their own superior humanity. All doubts, however, as to the effectiveness of Japan's attempt to graft many of the better fruits of Western civilisation on to her original stock received a rude shock during the recent operations in China, and those who decried the Japanese as merely *imitatores, servum pecus*, have changed their attitude for one of respect. Not the least remarkable sign of the times has been the reception of the news of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. Three years ago it is certain that, not only on the Continent but in England also, such a compact would have given occasion for an outcry which it might have been difficult to still. It is not because there has been a marked alteration in the Japanese themselves—nations do not so change within the space of three years—that we get no such outcry now; but the critics who were so contemptuous of the attempt of the newest of Powers to take her place among fully civilised peoples have seen good reason to change their ideas. Nevertheless, the old prejudice against readiness of imitation to a certain extent remains, for it seems an ingrained characteristic of humanity. The Greeks were an object of suspicion, of contempt even, to the less literate Romans, while of the latter those who, from conviction or desire to be among the elect, assimilated to the best of their ability Greek culture, came in for a share of the obloquy which their countrymen had to bestow. Possibly those who are directly imitated always feel a certain amount of gratification over the fact, but to see this sincerest form of flattery bestowed on a neighbour seems more apt to inspire contempt.

Now, among nations Great Britain has never been marked by an extreme willingness to follow in the steps of others. To no country perhaps—except of course in such as the lately extinguished Dutch republics in South Africa—have "foreign customs" come with so little to recommend them as to Britain. The very accusation of insularity, that old reproach, derives from the unwillingness to borrow the ways, be they good or bad, of other peoples. Nor has this been treated as a matter for self-condemnation, for the most part, by British critics, though the attitude has not recommended itself to the intelligence or the vanity of the rest of the world. Lately, however, there has been a marked change. On all hands the British nation is being besought by critics of its own household to "wake up," to study the methods of other peoples, to take hints for its army from the Germans or from the Boers, for its navy

from the French, for its commerce from the United States, for its public education from Germany and other Continental nations, and so on. The pamphleteers have seized their opportunity and flooded the country with their writings, embellished with all the sensationalism which they can command and backed by arrays of statistics which would not disgrace a Blue-book. But by their extravagances they have overshot the mark, and the effect which was beginning to be produced has been weakened thereby. To take but one example: when we are told that owing to the unprogressiveness of British manufacturers the American locomotive is entirely driving out the British, and when we subsequently learn from a number of diverse sources that this is by no means the case, the Americans being cheaper only at the expense of inferiority of lasting power, we not unnaturally feel suspicion about similar statements with regard to other trades. To say this is not to deny the main argument of the would-be innovators, merely to deplore their lack of judgment, which detracts from the value of their work as well as (when once discovered) from its persuasive power. The lesson which it is desired to inculcate is a necessary one, that as a nation we have been too unwilling to borrow. If we listened to our less continent advisers, we should now start imitating on all sides. But there is not the slightest likelihood of this. Conservative as were the Japanese before their wonderful transformation, the British nation is in many ways even more conservative. A great impulse toward change and reformation has been given, in military, commercial, and other matters; there is no probability of the change being too rapid, the reformation too precipitate. The prejudice against imitation of things foreign still remains strong, though fortunately not as strong as ever. It is in itself a mistake and a hindrance to progress, but it avoids other mistakes which might be still more serious. The faculty for assimilation of other people's ways, which the Japanese have shown to so remarkable an extent, is not possessed by most other nations, certainly not by the British, and only success can make such extensive imitation admirable. The tendency now in Japan, according to the acutest observers, is to continue the modification of the innovations introduced at the end of the last century on Japanese lines. Only in this way can they become permanent parts of Japanese life and methods. Similarly those who resist the too sudden adoption into Britain of American and German ways of business, etc., have more wisdom than the panic-stricken pamphlet-writers who distort facts so much as to vitiate a case which in the main is a good one.

A Chinese Imperial decree has been issued commanding the keeper of the Privy Purse to give one-ounce silver ingots to each of the sedan-chair bearers of the Empress Dowager and also the members of the Imperial Bodyguard who are accompanying the Court to the Eastern mausolea.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Commander T. O. Smyth to the *Amphitrite*, to date March 31; Assistant Engineer J. S. Massey to the *Alacrity*, to date March 14; Probationary Assistant Engineer G. W. Bodel to the *Endymion*, to date March 14; Sub-Lieutenant H. P. Stokes to the *Glory* for the *Whiting* to date March 12; Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Rev. S. L. Clarke, M.A., to the *Amphitrite*, to date March 21; Lieutenant T. D. Pratt to the *Britomart*, in command, to date March 12; Sub-Lieutenants H. L. Street to the *Rattler*, to date April 1; R. C. Davenport to the *Amphitrite*, to date March 26.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE HON. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART.

Following the presentation of the address by the Chinese College of Medicine in the Legislative Council Chamber on the 18th inst. the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart was on the 19th inst. made the recipient of addresses from the Chinese community and the Civil Service and in the evening entertained at a banquet given in the City Hall by the Chinese community.

ADDRESS FROM CHINESE COMMUNITY.

At eleven o'clock on Saturday last a great number of Chinese merchants and others assembled in the City Hall to bid farewell to Mr. Lockhart, and present him with an address. The Hon. Wei A. Yuk presided, and was supported by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chupak, Mr. Ho Tung, and others. Mr. Lockhart was accompanied by Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Hancock, and Mrs. Saunders.

Dr. HO KAI said—Mr. Lockhart, on behalf of the Chinese community of Hongkong, I have the honour to present you with an address which I will ask you to be kind enough to accept as a small token of their respect, esteem and affection. When the news of your high appointment to Weihaiwei first reached this Colony, none rejoiced more than your Chinese friends, but very soon, however, a feeling of impending loss caused a great shadow to fall over their gladness as they began to realise that ere long they would be forced to part with one whom as an official they are accustomed to treat with respect, and as a friend to regard with affection. The severance of your long connection with Hongkong by your imminent departure therefrom has caused among the Chinese a general feeling of regret, and it is only to a certain extent lessened by the knowledge that you will not be so far away after all, and that you will be chiefly engaged in governing and promoting the welfare of their countrymen in the northern colony. They were also sustained by the hope that some day not very distant, His Majesty the King may be pleased to send you back to Hongkong to occupy the most exalted position in the government of this Colony. (Applause.) Now, sir, we have to bid you farewell, and in so doing we cannot help recalling the past twenty years in which you have been serving the Colony so well and so successfully. In 1882, I think it was, sir, you returned from Canton and found Hongkong in a very depressed condition owing to the collapse of the great land speculation that occurred during the previous year, and you found also an embittered feeling between two important sections of the community. Young as you were then, and although holding a minor position in the Government, you at once began to interest yourself earnestly in the welfare of the Colony and endeavoured to promote a better understanding between the Europeans and Chinese. For a very few years only did you hold the office of Assistant Colonial Secretary, as your distinguished ability and profound knowledge of Chinese secured you a speedy promotion to the important post of Registrar-General, where you came into close and frequent contact with the Chinese community. It was in this office that the Chinese came directly under your inspiring influence, and it was in the discharge of your duties as Registrar-General and protector of Chinese that they received so much benefit from your hands. The period of your tenure of this office was marked by great progress among the Chinese and by the adoption of more effective measures for the preservation of order and peace among them. Our leading Chinese citizens, who had hitherto been more or less apathetic to public affairs, came forward in comparatively large numbers and took a keener and more active interest in matters affecting the public weal. They accorded the Government heartier co-operation and support. They gave largely to the various local charitable institutions and took a more active part in their management. It was you, sir, who reorganised the present District Watchmen force and obtained the appointment of twelve representative Chinese gentlemen as a supervising committee and as an advisory board to the Government. It was you, sir, who remodelled the Po Leung Kuk and placed it in its present permanent

and satisfactory position. The noteworthy improvements in the Tung Wa Hospital, which have been effected without in any way interfering with the management by the Chinese, are largely due to you, and all the free hospitals that have been established principally for the treatment of sick Chinese, such as the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals, have had your unremitting and energetic support. You have taken a large share in the suppression of the Triad and kindred secret societies. You have quietly but effectively and without bloodshed settled many a strike and quelled many a riot caused by the coolie and labouring classes. During the last seven years you have held the office of Colonial Secretary and that of Registrar-General combined, and although your official duties were thus multiplied to an onerous degree, you have never neglected the welfare of the Chinese. On the contrary, you have proved to them that however much you may have been occupied with other duties, you have always had a spare moment to devote to their interests. Finally, as Commissioner of the New Territory you have been successful in establishing order and in bringing to its large native population peace and good government. (Applause.) The Chinese community appreciate fully your kindness to them, and they are most thankful for your solicitude for their welfare. The presentation of this address is a humble and grateful acknowledgement of the many benefits which, in serving your Government faithfully and well, you have been enabled to bestow upon them. In presenting this address, sir, I cannot help referring to your helpmate, Mrs. Lockhart. Most of us here have received favours from her hands, and we are very grateful to her for her courteous and gentle kindness to us. Our regret in parting from her is indeed very great, and her loss will be felt, we venture to think, not only by the Chinese, but by all sections of this community. We can only hope that in Weihaiwei Mrs. Lockhart will be able to find a new home and that she will be established in all health and strength to give you support in the enterprise and undertaking which you have been appointed by His Majesty to carry out in the new colony. (Applause.) With these few remarks, sir, I will crave your leave to read the address.

The address was then read in English by Dr. Ho Kai and afterwards in Chinese by Mr. Lau Chupak, being finally handed by the Chairman to Mr. Lockhart, who bowed acknowledgement. It read as follows:—

To the Honourable J. H. STEWART
LOCKHART, C.M.G.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1902.

SIR.—On behalf of the Chinese community of Hongkong we beg to wish you a hearty and earnest farewell on your leaving the Colony, and to offer you our sincerest congratulations on your appointment to be First Civil Commissioner of Weihaiwei. It was with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that we first received the news—pleasure at learning that one so well known to us had received the promotion that his services have merited, and regret at the thought that the time was quickly approaching when the bonds which during the last 20 years have drawn us so closely together must at last be severed. Your promotion testifies to the appreciation in which His Majesty's Government holds your services. We on our side, can speak of the cordial relations which have existed between you and His Majesty's Chinese subjects ever since you returned from Canton in 1882 on the completion of your Chinese studies. And it has been a source of satisfaction to us and has no doubt helped you greatly to understand the motives that influence our conduct, the feelings by which we are stirred, and the ideals which we put before us, that not content with the knowledge of Chinese which the Government so wisely requires from its officers you have continued to give a large share of your leisure time to the study of our literature. It would be improper for us to speak of your services to the Chinese community, and it would be incorrect to do so, but we are pleased to be able to recall that in serving faithfully your Queen, your King, and your country, you have been able to bestow many benefits on the Chinese. The Po Leung Kuk, which owes its present assured position in great measure to your energy and powers of

organisation, will long remain, we hope, a memorial of you. The record of the proceedings of the Tung Wa Hospital Commission shews plainly the desire which has always actuated you that fair play should be shewn to us in our efforts to do good, however faulty and insufficient they may appear to Europeans. And though the secrets of Government are well kept, we flatter ourselves that during the last ten years we have been able more than once to trace the effect of your counsels in the action of the Government. When we recall the names of those who have been Registrar-General, we Hongkong Chinese feel, and with good reason, deeply grateful to the British Government. Your predecessors, Sir Cecil Smith, Sir James Russell, and Dr. Stewart, have left their mark on local Chinese politics. Their names are household names among us. In clear-sightedness, ability and devotion to duty you have nobly carried on the traditions of the office, and it will be long before your name is forgotten in Hongkong or in the neighbouring districts. It is now your lot to be transferred to Weihaiwei. In Hongkong you have had the footsteps of your predecessors to guide you. In Weihaiwei you will be the first of a line. It will be for you to lay the foundations of a new Colony which may in time rival Hongkong in prosperity. If the foundations are laid in the same plan as those of this Colony, if our fellow countrymen are encouraged as they have been here by equal law and equal rights, to trust their families and their property to the protection of the British flag, we anticipate a bright future for Weihaiwei. Under your experienced guidance we feel confident that the troubles and perplexities of a young colony will be rapidly overcome and that the traditions of British freedom will be maintained inviolate. But it is not only your public merits that have moved us to present this address; we ask to be allowed to claim you as a personal friend. Some of us have grown up from youth to middle age with you: some of us you have known whilst boys at school. Your urbanity, good-nature and tact are known to all of us. Those who pride themselves on being your friends respect you for your sympathy, good counsel and benevolence. We feel that any address to you without a reference to Mrs. Stewart Lockhart would indeed be incomplete. We Chinese have always found in her a kind and sympathetic friend, and we hope that such a fitting and worthy helpmate may be long spared to you. We wish you both a hearty farewell and all prosperity and happiness in your new sphere. We hope that you will accept as a slight token of our respect and esteem the accompanying book, which may serve to remind you and Mrs. Stewart Lockhart of your many Chinese friends and admirers in Hongkong.

Mr. YIP HOI SHAN then read and presented to Mr. Lockhart an address on behalf of the Po Leung Kuk.

Mr. LOCKHART, who was loudly applauded on rising to reply, said—Mr. Chairman, Dr. Ho Kai, and gentleman, I find it exceedingly difficult to find words adequate enough to reply to the too flattering remarks made by Dr. Ho Kai in his speech in presenting me with this address, and for the very kind expressions contained in that address itself. I take it, gentlemen, that your real object in coming here to-day is not so much to pay a compliment to me personally as to show your high appreciation of the rule under which you have the privilege to live. (Hear, hear.) I think, gentlemen, you are quite right in appreciating the privileges of British rule, which gives freedom to every nationality, regardless of race or creed. I am very glad indeed to have the good fortune to have been that officer of the Government who for many years was placed in intimate relations with the Chinese community. Any success that may have attended my efforts in the post of Registrar-General were almost entirely due to that hearty co-operation and ready assistance which I have received at all times from the members of the Chinese community. Without such co-operation it would be impossible for any Government to administer in an effective manner the important affairs of a community so large as is the Chinese Community and which has customs and habits

peculiar to itself. I am very glad, gentlemen, that you have given me this opportunity to-day to thank you for all the kindness and assistance I have received from you in the past—kindness and assistance which have made my task an easy one, and which has enabled the Government to carry on things in a much more harmonious manner than would have been possible without such assistance and co-operation. Dr. Ho Kai has referred to my connection with the Po Leung Kuk, the Tung Wa Hospital, and the District Watchmen Committee. I can only say that anything I have done to help these institutions has been done with great pleasure, and I shall always be glad to think that anything I have done has been of assistance in helping these institutions to carry on the excellent work with which they are intrusted. I am sorry, gentlemen, that I am about to go away from Hongkong and to leave behind me here those whom I have known for many years, and among whom I have made so many real friends. But, gentlemen, the distance from here to Weihaiwei is not very far, and I trust that when I am at that place I shall have the pleasure of meeting many of my Cantonese friends there. (Applause.) I have a great belief, gentlemen, in the enterprise of the Cantonese race, and, without wishing to say anything disparaging to the other races in China, I trust Weihaiwei may have the benefit of that enterprise. I can assure them that if the Cantonese come there I shall be only too glad to offer them a very hearty welcome. (Applause.) I thank you most sincerely, gentlemen, for the very kind references you have made to my wife. There is a general but very false impression that the Chinese have not that high respect for their wives which exists among people in Western lands. (Laughter.) That is an erroneous and false impression, for my knowledge of the Chinese has told me that the wife in China, as in our country, exercises a very wholesome influence, especially in the Chinese community in Hongkong. (Renewed laughter.) Whilst thanking you, gentlemen, very much indeed for the kind references you have made to my wife, I can only remark I heartily re-echo everything you have said in regard to her. (Applause.) Gentlemen, it was not necessary for you to present me with this book in order to keep the memory of you green. Nevertheless, I have much pleasure in accepting it, and when I read it in Weihaiwei it will serve to remind me of the many pleasant days and years which I have spent in this Colony and of my many friends in the Chinese community, who have always proved to me loyal and ready to help whenever I have asked them for assistance. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I must now say good-bye. I trust that before long many of us will meet again, and when we do meet, if it is in Weihaiwei, I shall be only two delighted to encourage as many as possible of you to stay. (Applause.) The Po Leung Kuk has done me the honour of presenting me with a separate address in Chinese, I shall, with your permission, read my reply to them also in Chinese. (Hear, hear.)

The reading by Mr. LOCKHART of his reply to the Chinese address was received with loud applause.

On the call of Dr Ho Kai three cheers and a "tiger" were given for Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, after which the meeting dispersed.

PRESENTATION BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND STAFF.

At the conclusion of the above function another similar ceremony took place, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart being presented with an illuminated address by the members of the Legislative Council and Government Civil Staff. The Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C., Chief Justice, presided, and among others present were:—Hon. A. W. Brewin, Hon. R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., Harbour Master; Hon. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. U. P. Chater; Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer; Dr. J. W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health; Mr. F. J. Badely, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. F. A. Hazelton, Police Magistrate.

The CHAIRMAN said—Mr. Lockhart, the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and we, your fellow-members of the Civil

Service in this Colony, have asked you to meet us here to-day, so that we might have an opportunity of bidding you a kindly farewell before you leave Hongkong to take up your new appointment in Weihaiwei. We thought it better to do so to-day, rather than to delay until you were in the midst of the hurry and worry incidental to embarkation, and we have prepared a short address which will be read to you and which will, in due course, be forwarded to you, when the list of signatures is complete. As the hot weather approaches, one always hears the annual cry, "What a number of people are leaving this season." But I am sorry to say that, this year, we have not only to face the usual migration "on leave," but we are losing, for all time, many whom we would have gladly retained in our midst. (Applause.) The familiar face of Sir Thomas Jackson, Mr. Thurnburn, Mr. Palmer, Dr. Hartigan, Mr. Gillies, and many others will be sadly missed by Hongkong residents; and in addition to our other losses we are, next week, to lose you, Mr. Lockhart, our genial Colonial Secretary. (Applause.) Men of the Mark Tapley order no doubt try to cheer themselves with the proverb that "There are as good fish in the sea as those which have come out of it," but the difficulty is to catch them when you want them, and, as we get older, we are inclined to feel more and more that "a good bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." But we can quite understand that long and excellent service as Colonial Secretary ought to mean "Promotion," and we are all, for your sake, heartily glad that you have obtained it. That absolutely restless thing, Time, leaves its marks upon all of us. I believe the ancients depicted it as an old man carrying an hour-glass and a scythe. Through that glass the sands of all our lives are running rapidly, but in your case at all events, the hour-glass has to be reversed and a fresh lease of life, and, we doubt not, one of still increased usefulness and happiness is accorded you, in other scenes of action. (Applause.) I presume the scythe was suggestive of reaping, and we doubt not that in your case the harvest-time will be, as it should be, one of happiness and satisfaction, because the good and healthy seed you sowed long ago and fostered by hard work and energy has now ripened into the golden grain of public approbation—(applause)—as is shown by the numerous farewell addressees which have been presented to you. As you not only received one yesterday, but, I believe, have also received another this morning, already, I will not tire you by prolonging my preliminary remarks, but will now read you the address which we desire to present to you. (Applause.)

The address, which was beautifully illuminated and numerously signed, was as follows:

Hongkong, 1st April, 1902.

To the Honourable J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

SIR,—The Colony of Hongkong has been your home for more than twenty years, and we cannot allow you to leave the place with which you have been so long identified without asking you to accept a few words of congratulation and our good wishes. So long ago as 1878 you were appointed to a Hongkong cadetship and since that time your life has been mainly passed in this Colony and your best efforts have been directed to its interests and advancement. The services which you have rendered to Hongkong are neither few nor unimportant. In 1883, you were the Superintendent of the Opium Revenue and filled the position of Assistant Colonial Secretary and Assistant Auditor General. In the following year you became Acting Registrar-General. In 1887, two years later, you took your seat at the Legislative Council of the Colony, and in 1891 at the Executive Council. In 1894 you filled the office of Acting Colonial Secretary, and in the succeeding year took up the position of Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, since which period you have discharged the duties of the high office which you are now relinquishing. Further, in the year 1898, you were appointed Special Commissioner to report on the extension of the Colony's boundaries, and in 1899 Representative of Great Britain for the delimitation of those boundaries. For the way in which you carried out these important functions you, upon each occasion, received the thanks of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State. On numerous Committees, dealing

with matters of interest and moment to the Colony, you have served as Chairman or Secretary, and your national love of sports, especially in connection with the Victoria Rowing Club and the Hongkong Football Club, is too well known to call for more than a passing word. You are leaving us now to assume the Commissionership of Weihaiwei, the eastern advance-post of Great Britain, and we look forward with confidence to your future, in the hope and belief that there lies before you a distinguished career in positions of still greater importance than those you have been already called upon to occupy. With regard to the various questions which had to be dealt with, from time to time, in the Legislative Council, you not only displayed both ability and tact, but you showed an unfailing courtesy to those whose opinions differed from your own. Your knowledge of the Chinese language, and the pains you have taken to make yourself intimately acquainted with the feelings and customs of the Chinese people, have greatly facilitated the harmonious official intercourse which has existed between the Government and that numerous and important section of the community. In bidding you farewell, we have desired to limit the signatures to this memento to those whose lives have been cast in the same Civil Service as your own and to the Unofficial Members of Council who have had special opportunities of appreciating your arduous work.

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART—Mr. Goodman and gentlemen, It is exceedingly difficult for me, I can assure you, to respond in any way adequately to the very kind words that you, Mr. Goodman, have used with regard to me and to the very kind wishes which are expressed in the address which you have just been good enough to read. No one, sir, can be more sensible of my own shortcomings than I am myself. It makes one sad, in looking back over the number of years I have resided in this Colony, to think what a number of opportunities one has lost and of the many things left undone that one might have done; but it is cheering, although one feels one's shortcomings so keenly—it is cheering to find one's friends rally round one on the eve of one's departure and wish him all the good wishes that you have expressed towards me. (Applause.) I need hardly say that my regret at leaving Hongkong is very keen indeed; but the bitterness of parting is to a great extent mollified by the recollection that though I am departing from Hongkong I am leaving behind me in this Colony dear and trusted friends who during many years have shown me innumerable kindnesses which I shall never forget and your meeting here to-day to present me with this address and to encourage and give me heart by your good wishes is only one more illustration of your great kindness. The members of Council and my fellow Civil Servants have all one object in view, and that object is the prosperity of the Colony. (Hear, hear.) Differences of opinion may arise at various times as to how that prosperity is to be best advanced, but our object is always the same; and so long as the members of Council and the Civil Servants co-operate heartily together there is no doubt that the prosperity of this Colony, already so great, will become greater still. (Applause.) To my colleagues in the Civil Service I can only say I am proud indeed to have been a member of this Service for so many years. If any Colony possesses a Civil Service like Hongkong I think it is indeed to be envied, and nothing do I more regret than having to leave behind me my colleagues in the Civil Service, who have always most heartily and loyally co-operated with me when I was a junior, when I was head of a Department, and when I was promoted to the office of Colonial Secretary; and I am glad to take this opportunity to thank them all individually for their kindness to me during the whole of my period of service in Hongkong. Mr. Goodman has referred to "good fish in the sea" and the difficulty of landing a really good fish. But I think in Mr. May, who is to be my successor, a very excellent fish has been landed. (Applause.) Mr. May is a very old friend of my own. I have known him during almost the whole of my service in Hongkong, and he is also well known to the community of Hongkong; and therefore it does not require any words from me to commend him to this

Colony. I feel perfectly certain he will make an excellent Colonial Secretary and be always ready to aid and promote every good work that has for its object the welfare of Hongkong. You have referred, sir, to my departure for Weihaiwei. Weihaiwei is more or less at present an unknown country. I only trust that under the regis of the British flag it will be made to prosper. I can promise you I shall do my best to make it prosper, and when the day arrives—if it ever does arrive—when it has to have a fully equipped Civil Service of its own, I trust it will be as fortunate in that respect as Hongkong is to-day. (Applause.) I feel it is impossible for me to thank you sufficiently for all you have said to-day and all you have done in the past. All I can say, gentlemen, is I thank you from the bottom of my heart. (Applause.)

The proceedings were brought to a close with three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, proposed by the Hon. Murray Rumsey.

BANQUET IN THE CITY HALL.

In the evening the Chinese community entertained Mr. Lockhart to a banquet in the City Hall. Nearly a hundred Chinese gentlemen were present, and amongst those sitting at Mr. Lockhart's table were the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. A. M. Thomson Hon. A. W. Brewin, and Messrs. Tso, Lau Chupak, C. Clementi, R. F. Johnston, Ho Tung, Fung Wa Chun, Ho Fook, R. Hancock, Wei On, and Mok Man Cheung. The band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers had been engaged for the occasion, and discoursed at intervals throughout the evening under the conductorship of Bandmaster Moir, who at a later stage in the proceedings was thanked by Dr. Ho Kai for his services.

The company having honoured the usual loyal toasts, Dr. Ho Kai called upon Mr. Fung Wa Chun, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Wei A Yuk, to propose the toast of the evening, that of their guest, Mr. Lockhart.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN said—Mr. Chairman, with much pleasure I rise to propose the toast of the evening, namely, the health of our distinguished guest, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart. For nearly 20 years I have known Mr. Lockhart, and during that time I have had many opportunities of studying him, both as an official and as a private individual. The conclusion I have arrived at after these long years is that he is an able official, a worthy man, and a sincere friend. The public services he has rendered to this Colony are well known to you all, and need no mention from me. Suffice it to say that by these services he has won the approbation and confidence of his King, and that His Majesty has appointed him to be the First Civil Commissioner of the new Colony of Weihaiwei—a promotion universally acknowledged to be well deserved, but which nevertheless will cause us dear by removing from our midst a capable and conscientious official, whose loss it will be most difficult to replace. To the Chinese, Mr. Lockhart has always been a good friend. His profound knowledge of their language, manners, and customs has enabled him to understand their needs and feelings better, and his ready sympathy with them in their difficulties and perplexities, has completely won their respect and confidence. I am quite certain that the Chinese of Hongkong will long remember Mr. Lockhart not only as a courteous and able official, but also as a kind and sympathetic friend. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, Mr. Lockhart, is about to leave us to take up his high appointment in the North. Though we are loath to part with him, I am sure all will join with me most heartily in bidding him God-speed in his new mission, and in wishing him every success in the administration of the new Colony. Fill up your glasses, then, gentlemen, and let us drink to the very good health of Mr. Lockhart, wishing him all happiness, long life, and prosperity. (Applause.)

The toast having been honoured, Mr. LOCKHART in reply said—Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, and gentlemen, I feel very highly honoured indeed by this magnificent banquet which you have been so kind as to give me to-night. I think I may say that perhaps a meeting of this kind is almost unprecedented in the history of this colony, and I can assure you that nobody can appreciate more heartily than I do the very great compliment you

have paid me. Mr. Fung Wa Chun has referred to me in terms far too flattering, and I am very much afraid that I am in no way worthy of the high encomium he has been pleased to pass upon me. During the twenty-two years I have been in this Colony I have been very closely associated with the Chinese community, and I only hope that in the new possession to which I have been transferred I may have as pleasant a community to deal with as I have found the Chinese community of this Colony to be. (Applause.) Mr. Fung Wa Chun has been good enough to say that it will be difficult to replace me, but I regret that I cannot agree with him in that respect. Already a successor has been appointed in my place, the Hon. F. H. May, a gentleman well known to the Chinese here, and I feel sure that you will find in Mr. May an excellent official and one in every way worthy the traditions of the high office which I am about to vacate on my transfer to Weihaiwei. I feel certain that Mr. May's long experience of the Colony and his intimate acquaintance with Chinese affairs will enable him to carry on all the responsible duties of the office in a manner which will give every satisfaction to the Chinese community. (Applause.) No one can regret more than I do that my transfer to another Colony means the severance of the many very pleasant associations I have formed amongst the Chinese community of Hongkong, but I hope that before long I shall have the opportunity of renewing these associations. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I particularly appreciate your kindness to me to-night, for I look upon it as another mark of the great consideration you have always extended to me. I have been amongst you for more than twenty years, and during that time I have received from the community to which you belong the greatest possible assistance in the discharge of my official duties, without which assistance it would have been impossible for me to have discharged them in anything like a satisfactory manner. I hope, as I have already said, that this is not a final farewell. Perhaps many of you will find your way to Weihaiwei, either on pleasure or on business bent. All of you here to-night have a keen sense of business, and I trust that you will come to Weihaiwei and give it the benefit of your business experience and also invest there some of that capital which you possess to such a large extent. (Laughter and applause.) I can promise you that every facility will be offered to you and every encouragement given to you to invest that capital. (Renewed laughter.) Many of you came originally to this Colony with empty pockets—(laughter)—but I do not think, looking round me now, that there is one amongst you whose pockets are not filled to overflowing. (Renewed laughter.) I am perfectly certain, gentlemen, that you will agree with me when I say that there is no Government under which you could enjoy such real freedom and justice as under the British Government. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Well, gentlemen, you will find the British Government existing at Weihaiwei, and I can promise you the same freedom and the same justice as you, enjoy here. I only hope you will be induced to come there. I thank you all very much indeed for all the kindnesses you have shown me, I trust that in the future we shall all meet again, and that our relations will be as cordial as they have been in the past. Again I thank you and wish you continued prosperity. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. LOCKHART then proposed the toast of the Chinese community, to whom, in unison with the British inhabitants, the prosperity of Hongkong was due. The toast was coupled with the name of Mr. Ho Tung, and was drunk with Highland honours.

Mr. HO TUNG expressed acknowledgement of the honour that had been done him, but was afraid that Mr. Lockhart had made a very poor selection. ("No, no.") The fatigue entailed by the opening that afternoon of the Kowloon School—(hear, hear) made him feel that he could not do justice to his countrymen, especially after the eloquent words of their distinguished guest and Mr. Fung Wa Chun. However, refreshed by the good things, liquid and solid, that had been placed before him, he felt encouraged to make an effort to fulfil his duty. (Laughter and applause.) That the Chinese community in

the Colony had prospered and would continue to prosper no one could have the slightest doubt (Hear, hear.) Hongkong, some sixty years ago a bare rock with a mere handful of inhabitants, had now a Chinese population of over 200,000, whose numbers were steadily increasing. I myself, said Mr. Ho Tung, have lately contributed my share to this increase. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Continuing, he said that the Chinese community during the last twenty years had prospered so greatly that in some cases their shops and stores had superseded those of European firms. Not only had they advanced commercially, but in their social life they were evincing a desire for better things, one proof of which could be seen in the number of houses of European construction they were putting up. Furthermore, they had shown themselves fully alive to the advantages of the great area open to business by the reclamation scheme, for which all honour and credit were due to their respected fellow-citizen, the Hon. C. P. Chater. (Hear, hear.) The increase in the trade and commerce of the Chinese, it must be understood, was in no way lessened by the prosperity attending their Western friends; on the other hand, they had prospered side by side, and he trusted that such would always be the case. (Applause.) This joint prosperity spoke volumes for the success of British administration—(hear, hear)—and in that administration Mr. Lockhart had had a large share. His career had been one of eminent usefulness to the Chinese community in Hongkong, and, as Mr. Fung Wa Chun had justly said, from Mr. Lockhart's intimate knowledge of the language, literature, history, and customs of the Chinese, no wonder he had been called a perfect Chinaman. (Laughter.) His services for the Chinese community in the Colony were of the highest order, and he would be missed very much. Weihaiwei's gain would be Hongkong's loss. Mr. Ho Tung concluded by again thanking those present for the great compliment they had paid him.

Mr. WEI ON, who also responded on behalf of the Chinese community, spoke in a similar strain, and was followed by Mr. BREWIN, who proposed the health of Dr. Ho Kai. The latter responded in suitable terms, and the playing of the National Anthem brought an extremely enjoyable evening to a close.

Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., left Hongkong on the 24th inst. on the *Empress of India* to take up his new duties as Commissioner of Weihaiwei. A very large company of Europeans, Chinese, and Parsees assembled at Blake Pier to see Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart off, among those present being Commodore Robinson, Hon. A. W. Brewin, Hon. W. Chatham, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. A. G. Wise, Messrs. Rutter, Mody, E. C. Lewis, A. G. Romano, J. Leiria, R. F. Johnston, C. Clementi, E. R. Halifax, C. Ford, C. McI. Messer, E. D. C. Wolfe, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Thomas, Messrs. H. H. J. Gomperitz, Fung Wa Chun, Ilo Fook, Sin Tak Fan, W. Poa'o, C. S. Sharp, A. G. Stokes, E. Gumpert, H. P. White, Major Beresford-Ash, Messrs. G. J. W. King, W. H. Potts, and F. B. L. Bowley. As Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart left Blake Pier for the steamer there was a great outburst of cracker firing. The enthusiastic nature of the "God-speed" which the late Colonial Secretary received was indicative of the very high respect and esteem he has won during his long stay in the Colony.

THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

During the two days ending at noon on the 21st inst. three fresh cases of plague were reported in the Colony, two of the victims being Chinese at 143, Station St., Yaumati, and 9, Belcher's Lane East respectively, while the third (whose nationality is not specified in the return) was at 108, Wan-chai Road. With two additional cases, the total for this year is now 20.

The cases of communicable disease in the Colony last week were:—Plague, 7 (6 Chinese, one Portuguese, all in Victoria), with 6 deaths; cholera 24 (Chinese, 20 in Victoria), with 21 deaths; enteric fever, one fatal Chinese case; puerperal fever, one fatal Chinese case; small-pox, 4 (all Chinese in Victoria), with 2 deaths.

MACAO AND THE PLAGUE.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued on the 21st inst. announced that Macao had been declared an infected port.

A letter referring to this matter, from Senhor Conselheiro A. G. Romano, Portuguese Consul-General, will be found below. We may also state that we were shown the latest mortality returns to hand from Macao on the 21st, from which it appears that the 12 cases of plague this year have all been in the "dependencies" of Macao, not in the town itself or its suburbs. Sr. Romano's letter runs as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Portuguese Consulate-General,

Hongkong, 21st April.

SIR.—I am requested by the Colonial Secretary of Macao, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to state that there have only been cases of plague in the Islands of Taipa and Coloane, and that the Government have taken all the necessary precautions against the disease spreading to Macao. He assures that there have been no cases of plague in Macao during the last week, and only two cases of cholera.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. ROMANO,
Consul-General for Portugal.

CHOLERA VICTIMS IN CANTON.

Two more Europeans have fallen victims to cholera in Canton. Mr. Middleton, of Shewan, Tomes & Co., and Mr. S. M. da Cruz, book-keeper for Messrs. Rowe & Smith, Canton. Mr. Middleton had only touched at Canton on his way up country on business, and was taken ill shortly after leaving that place; he died in the Wesleyan Mission Hospital at Fatshan, where he was conveyed with all haste, and the body was taken back to Canton and buried. Mr. da Cruz, who was in Hongkong on a holiday recently, was well known in Canton, and had been long in the employ of Messrs. Rowe & Smith.

SUICIDE OF MR. O. WEGENER.

Mr. Oscar Wegener, assistant manager of the firm of Lants, Wegener & Co., merchants, Prince's Buildings, committed suicide on Thursday morning under tragic circumstances. The deceased gentleman was staying with some others at "The Castle," Castle Road, the residence of the German Consul for this port. For a long time past he had been complaining of bad health both to his friends here and by letter to those at home, but no one, beyond manifesting a friendly interest in his welfare, seemed to attach any particular importance to these complaints, nor did they dream for a moment of the shocking sequel that was to attend them. Mr. Wegener, who appeared in his usual state of health and whose manner betrayed no marked peculiarity, dined with a party of friends on Wednesday evening, and arrived home about half-past eleven. He conversed for a short time with his friends in the house on ordinary topics, and retired to bed. In the morning his "boy" brought the usual cup of tea to his master, who got up shortly before eight o'clock and had his bath, afterwards going to his room to dress for business. Shortly after eight o'clock a sudden loud report was heard, and on the deceased's room being entered he was found lying on the floor, quite dead, his head in a pool of blood and a bullet wound in his right temple. The unhappy man's friends at once sent for the police, who, on arrival, searched the body, which was partly dressed, and found in one of the pockets a note written in German explaining that, with his health completely shattered, the deceased had no desire to live longer. For a man on the verge of committing such a madly rash act Mr. Wegener must have acted with considerable coolness and deliberation, for, besides the note already spoken of, he had addressed an envelope to his "boy," inside which was a sum of \$60—a dying gift that was duly handed over by the police to the person designated. The revolver with which the deed was committed lay near the body. It had been loaded in two chambers only, and one of these was discharged. An examination of the weapon showed that the

deceased was fully determined to take his life, for the trigger was so stiff that one of the police officers had to use both hands to pull it back when the remaining cartridge had been withdrawn. The body was sent to the public mortuary, whence it was conveyed to Happy Valley yesterday for interment. Mr. Wegener, who had been in Hongkong for twenty years, was about 44 years of age, a native of Germany, and unmarried.

HONGKONG IN 1901.

SANITARY BOARD ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report on sanitary affairs in Hongkong has just been issued, comprising the reports of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Surveyor, and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, for the year 1901.

BUILDINGS.

The domestic buildings of the City of Victoria, says the report of the Medical Officer, number 9,046 (exclusive of Barracks and Police Stations) of which 872 are non-Chinese dwellings, while there are also some 130 European dwellings in the Hill District. This shows an increase of 134 non-Chinese dwellings as compared with the previous year, and an increase of 312 Chinese dwellings. The plans of 1,369 new buildings and of alterations to 1,497 existing buildings were dealt with during the year. The number of new houses completed during the year was 796.

CIMATE.

The average monthly temperature throughout the year has been 72.1 degree F. as compared with 71.6 degree F. during 1900; the maximum monthly temperature was attained in July when it reached 82.2 degree F. and the minimum monthly temperature was recorded in the month of February, being 54.8 degree F. The highest recorded temperature during the year was 92.7 degree F. on August 3rd and the lowest was 38.4 degree F. on February 4th. The total rainfall for the year was 55.78 inches as compared with 73.73 inches in 1900 and an average of 77.2 inches during the past ten years. The wettest month was May with 14.10 inches, while there were also 14 inches of rain in the month of August; the driest month was January with only 0.685 inch. The greatest amount of rain which fell on any one day was 4.23 inches on April 7th, while no rain fell on 213 days of the year; the relative humidity of the atmosphere throughout the year was 75 per cent. as compared with 77 per cent. in the previous year. The average daily amount of sunshine throughout the year was 5.5 hours and on 35 days only was no sunshine recorded.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION.

The Colony was again visited during the year by an epidemic of bubonic plague and in consequence it was decided to obtain from England the service of two experts in sanitation to report on its general sanitary condition. Professor Simpson and Mr. Osbert Chadwick were appointed. During the year the various existing Public Health Ordinances were consolidated, with but verbal amendments; with a view to prevent the raising of existing buildings to an inordinate height a short Ordinance was passed, this being an attempt to check any further increase in the excessive surface crowding of the City, but it yet remains for some measure to be introduced which shall reduce this surface crowding to more reasonable limits. The question of the resumption of insanitary or obstructive buildings has been left in abeyance pending the report of the experts, but it is essential that many of these buildings should be removed in order to open up, and admit light and air to, the many enclosed courts and alleys which abound in the City of Victoria.

POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the census taken in January, 1901, was (exclusive of the New Territories) 283,975. This represents an increase of 35,495 within a period of four years and affords a remarkable proof of the rapid progress of the Colony. The increase is, of course, very largely Chinese and is to be found mainly in Kowloon, where the population has risen from 26,442 to 42,976, and in the City of Victoria, where it has risen from 16,273 to 175,56. The increase in the non-Chinese civil population during the four years amounts to 951. The following is the estimated population to the middle of 1901:—Non-Chinese civil,

9,580; Chinese, 280,564; Army, 5,462; Navy, 5,674; Total, 300,860.

The total strength of Troops in Garrison on June 30th, 1901, was 87 British officers and 2,035 British warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men, with 51 Indian officers and 2,613 Indian warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men. There were also 169 British women and children, 202 Indian women and children and 315 camp followers, make a total of 5,462. At the census taken in January, 1901, the total was 7,640.

The total strength of the British Fleet on the China Station on June 30th, 1901, was 11,598, as compared with 7,110 in the previous year and 7,738 in 1899. At the census taken in January, 1901, the actual number of officers and men of His Majesty's Navy present in the Colony was 5,597, and the estimated average number resident here (ashore and afloat) throughout the year 1901 is put at 5,674.

The Chinese boat population of the Colony (including 1,180 Chinese on the merchant ships in the Harbour), numbered 41,280 at the census taken in January, 1901, and has been estimated at 42,408 to the middle of the year 1901. The number of registered boats belonging to the Port is 12,399.

With regard to surface crowding which exists in the more central districts of the city, District No. 5 shows more than 80 persons to the acre while Districts 6, 9, 4, 8 and 7 are also far too densely packed with human beings, and it is essential to the welfare of this Colony that a remedy should be speedily found and put into operation for this insanitary condition. So far, says Dr. Clark, as he has been able to ascertain, there is no other city in the world which has 129 persons to the acre and yet this is the density of population of the City of Victoria as a whole, that is to say, including all the outlying vacant lands. Glasgow, which is the most densely crowded of the large cities of the United Kingdom, has but 61 persons to the acre. Health Districts 2 and 9, in which districts the outbreaks of bubonic plague almost invariably commence and are the most severe, show the greatest number of occupants per floor, namely 9.1 as compared with an average for the city of 7.6.

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were as follows:—Chinese males, 552; females, 296; total, 848. Non-Chinese, males, 124; females, 116; total, 240. Grand totals, males, 676; females, 412—1,088. This is equal to a general birth-rate of 3.6 per 1,000 as compared with 3.8 in 1900, 4.3 in 1899 and 4.7 in 1898. The birth-rate among the non-Chinese community alone was 11.9 per 1,000 as compared with 15.1 per 1,000 in 1900. The preponderance of male births over female births is still very marked among the Chinese community, being in the proportion of 186 male births to every 100 female births. The proportion among the non-Chinese community was 107 to 100 as compared with 137 to 100 in the previous year. The number of the Chinese births registered does not give an accurate record of the total number of births of Chinese that have occurred in the Colony, for many of the infants that die during the first month or so of life remain unregistered, although their deaths must be registered to obtain the necessary burial orders. The dead bodies of infants found in the streets or left at the doors of the convents show 66 males to every 100 females, the explanation being that the Chinese have very little regard for the value of the lives of female children.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 7,082 as compared with 6,773 during the previous year. The death-rate for 1901 was, therefore, 23.5 per 1,000 as compared with 23.9 in 1900, 23.8 for 1899 and an average of 22.5 per 1,000 during the past five years. These deaths include 1,562 from bubonic plague. It is satisfactory to find that, in spite of the persistence of bubonic plague, the death-rate shows a considerable reduction during the past ten years as compared with the previous decade, but there can be no question that this rate is still exceedingly high, having regard to the fact that the population is so largely composed of young adults. Much yet remains to be done in the matter of the improvement of the sanitary surroundings of the inhabitants, and every substantial step in that direction must result in a reduction in the general death-rate.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese community was 6,670 which is equal to a death-rate of 23.77 per 1,000 as compared with 24.1 per 1,000 during the previous year. The deaths registered among the non-Chinese number 412, of which 302 were from the civil population, 96 from the Army, and 14 from the Navy; this is equal to a death-rate of 20.5 per 1,000.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 1,315, or 18.6 per cent. of the total deaths, a rate which is far too high even for a tropical climate. The infant death-rate among the non-Chinese community during the year has been 129.2 per 1,000 as compared with 122.6 per 1,000 in the previous year, but among the Chinese population the number of deaths of infants under one year of age exceeds the total number of births, even when all deaths under one month are assumed to have been unregistered; this means either that a very large number of births remain unregistered or else that a large number of infants are brought into the Colony from the mainland and die here.

CHINESE DISEASES AMONG THE CHINESE.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese from respiratory diseases was 1,287, or 19.3 per cent. of the total Chinese deaths. This represents a death-rate from these diseases of 4.6 per 1,000 as compared with 5.1 in 1900. As in former years the death-rate from these causes was heavier among the local population than among the land population, having been 5.2 per 1,000 among the former as against 4.5 per 1,000 among the latter.

The number of deaths of Chinese from phthisis alone was 695, or 54 per cent. of the total deaths from the respiratory diseases. Phthisis is intimately associated with over-crowded and insanitary dwellings, and it is a significant fact that while the phthisis death-rate in the City of Victoria is 2.5 per 1,000, in Kowloon, where the evils of surface crowding have fortunately not yet arisen to any great extent this rate is only 1.3 per 1,000, or very little more than half the city death-rate.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

The deaths of Chinese recorded under this heading number 843, and no less than 583 of these (or 69.1 per cent.) occurred in infants under one year of age, the alleged cause of death being tetanus, trismus and allied disorders of a convulsive type. No less than 674 of these deaths (or 90.7 per cent.) are returned from one or other of the two convents, the infants having been left there in a moribund condition.

MALARIAL FEVERS.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese from the malarial fevers was 541, as compared with 887 during the previous year, 582 during 1899, and 1,066 during 1898; this is equal to a death-rate of 1.9 per 1,000. The death-rate among the local population alone, from this cause, was also 1.9 per 1,000. The training of the nullahs on the outskirts of the city is the only practicable means of reducing the death-rate from this cause, while no time should be lost in securing an extensive European reservation in New Kowloon, within which the native population, other than a small number of personal servants, should not be permitted to reside, for it has been abundantly proved that the native population, and especially native children, constitute the main source of infection of this disease, the poison being conveyed by the mosquito.

Fifteen deaths from malarial fevers are recorded as having occurred among the troops, and it would appear, therefore, to be especially necessary that all Barracks should be well isolated from the native population and that the sites should be most carefully selected and maintained free from mosquito breeding pools.

BERI-BERI.

There were 577 deaths from beri-beri among the Chinese during last year, as compared with 261 in 1900 and 197 only in 1899. Dr. Clark inclines to the opinion that this disease is attributable to infected food, and most probably to damaged rice or other grain which has been attacked by some fungoid growth.

ACCIDENTS.

Among the accidental deaths of Chinese were 47 as the result of the collapse of buildings—a matter to which Dr. Clark drew attention in his report for 1900, during which year 20 deaths were so caused. There can be very little doubt that this is a preventable cause of death, and

the obvious remedy is a very much greater amount of supervision over the actual work both of building construction and of the repair of buildings, combined with a greater degree of legal responsibility imposed upon those who design and carry out such alterations or additions.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease reported by registered medical practitioners during the year was 1,847, of which no less than 1,631 were bubonic fever (plague).

Of the remaining 196 cases no less than 49 are known to have been imported, while in many other cases the source of infection could not be traced, as the bodies were found in the streets or in deserted houses. Twenty-five of the imported cases were enteric fever, seventeen were cholera and smallpox. Dr. Clark states that he has no doubt that the question of the medical inspection of vessels, immediately on their entering the Harbour, which has been urged by him year after year, will receive the most careful attention of the sanitary experts, as there can be no doubt that such a provision would protect the Colony from the importation of many cases of infectious disease which are now unrecognised until after landing, or even escape detection altogether.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The total number of cases of enteric fever reported during the year was 75 as compared with 85 during the previous year; there has been, however, a large increase in the number of European cases, which totalled 47 during last year as compared with 34 in 1900. It is important to record, however, that no less than 22 of these European cases were imported from neighbouring parts, while one Chinese case and one "other Asiatic" case are also known to have been imported.

SIMALLPOX.

There was an outbreak of smallpox in the early part of the year, 42 cases being reported in March and 28 in April; the total number of cases reported during the year being 91. Eleven of these cases occurred in Europeans, of whom one died; there were eight imported cases, two of whom were Europeans, five were Chinese and one other Asiatic. The total number of deaths from this disease, during the year was 59, while in 1900 it was 17, and in 1899 it was 35. The total number of vaccinations recorded last year was 5,937 as compared with 4,406 in 1900, 6,529 in 1899, and 7,051 in 1898. In view of the rapid increase in the population the returns for last year cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

CHOLERA.

Seventeen cases of cholera were imported from Singapore on board the s.s. *Cheung Chow* in the month of February, but the disease spread no further. Twelve of the patients died.

DIPHTHERIA.

Six cases of diphtheria were reported during the year—the patients all being Asiatic Portuguese. Five of them occurred during the last six weeks of the year and the most probable cause of this was the drought, with the consequent lack of water, and the foul condition of the sewers and storm drains resulting therefrom. Two of the patients died.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Seven cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year, but fifteen deaths were recorded from this disease—all of them among the Chinese community—while no less than 47 deaths were registered as due to child-birth, and to morbid conditions incident to parturition. This represents a very serious loss of young adult lives and is undoubtedly due to want of proper attention, and to uncleanly surroundings. There is great want in this Colony for some maternity charity, and some attempt will, Dr. Clark hopes, be made to meet this want when the new extension to the Tung Wah Hospital is complete. It is possible also that the scheme for the provision of dispensaries for the Chinese will do something to reduce this very considerable item in our bills of mortality.

INTERMENTS.

The following number of interments in the various cemeteries of the Colony has been recorded during the year:—Non-Chinese, 1,585; Chinese, 6,171. Fifteen cremations of the bodies of Hindus also occurred during the year.

PROSECUTIONS.

The number of prosecutions that were

instituted during the year was 2,654; of convictions, 2,435; and the amount of penalties recovered was \$12,943.50.

DISEINFECTING STATION.

The disinfecting station buildings and staff have been under the control of Inspector Reidie throughout the year and the work has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner. Perchloride of mercury sprays have been in use now for a number of years for the disinfection of buildings and in the hands of trained men they have been found to give every satisfaction.

The number of articles which have passed through the steam disinfecting apparatus during the year was 221,388. The apparatus was in use on 315 days of the year, and for sixteen hours a day during the prevalence of the epidemic of bubonic plague.

STAFF.

Dr Wilfrid W. Pearse, the newly-appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health, arrived from England early in August. During the year Chief Inspector Dandy unfortunately broke down in health and had to retire from the service; Inspector MacEwen joined the Department and two of the five new Senior Inspectors—Messrs. Grice and Carter—arrived from England. Inspector L. E. Brett was granted a year's leave in England and Inspector Knight was absent on leave for three months, while Inspectors Hoggarth and Mills left the Department. A number of temporary Inspectors were engaged by the Government during the epidemic of bubonic plague. The whole staff has worked exceptionally well during the year and much good work has been done.

IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The Acting Colonial Veterinary Surgeon in his report stated that occasional cases of foot-and-mouth disease have been brought into the Colony to the depots during the year from the neighbouring mainland where the disease appears to be more or less endemic, but, by prompt isolation, a liberal use of disinfectants and frequent cleansing of the watering tanks, it has been possible to prevent any spread of the disease. The quality of the animals brought into the Colony for slaughter has been much above the average during the past year, and this is probably due in part to the greater demand occasioned by the fact that Hongkong now supplies the Manila market.

ANIMAL DEPOTS.

The total number of cattle admitted into the depots at Kennedy Town during the year was 23,555, as compared with 20,801 during the previous year, while at the Hung Hom Depot the admissions were 5,688, as compared with 5,348 during 1900. Five hundred and seventy-nine cattle were rejected as unfit for slaughtering purposes at Kennedy Town and 380 were rejected at Hung Hom. The number of sheep and goats admitted to the Kennedy Town depots during the year was 28,818, while 180,377 swine were admitted, as compared with 153,765 during the previous year. The accommodation for cattle is still very inadequate.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The total number of animals slaughtered at Kennedy Town, Hung Hom, Shaukiwan and Aberdeen during the year was as follows:—Cattle 24,938; sheep and goats, 18,544; total, 172,205.

DAIRIES AND CATTLE SHEDS.

Early in March an outbreak of rinderpest occurred in one of the sheds belonging to the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam. The shed contained thirty-three head of cattle and twenty-eight of them contracted the disease, of which fifteen died.

In November a small outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease occurred in the Wongneicheong Dairy Farm; there were twenty-three cows and three calves on the farm, and twelve cows and one calf contracted the disease; the calf died from the disease and one cow died of injuries contracted by breaking loose when convalescent. With the exception of these small outbreaks, nothing of importance occurred in any of the dairy farms of the Colony during the year. The farms and cattle sheds have been regularly inspected by the Inspector of Markets and have been found to be kept in a clean and airy condition and in accordance with the bye-laws.

MARKETS.

The lighting of the Central Market was considerably improved by an increase in the height of the windows and by the re-arrangement of

the electric light pendants, and may now be regarded as satisfactory so long as the place is kept regularly painted and lime-washed, as this latter is a most important factor in the lighting of such a building. A start has been made in the matter of the erection of a new Western Market on the Reclamation in front of the Harbour Office. There is still but one Inspector of Markets for the whole Colony, and his duty also comprises the supervision of the Cattle Depots and Slaughter House in Kowloon. Dr. Clark thinks the time has come for the Board to strongly urge the appointment of a special Inspector for Kowloon, so that the present Inspector of Markets can devote the whole of his time to the markets in the City and in the villages of Shaukiwan and Aberdeen and to the cattle sheds and dairies on the Hongkong side of the water.

STAFF.

Inspector Watson remains in charge of the animal depots and Slaughter Houses at Kennedy Town, and Inspector Cotton carried out the duties of Inspector of Markets during the year, was appointed to the Depots and Slaughter Houses from January 1st, 1902, when the new scheme for the management of the latter by the Board came into force. Inspector MacEwen was appointed Inspector of Markets from the same date. Mr. Johannsen has continued to perform the duties of Overseer of the Central Market and has occasionally assisted at the Depots at Kennedy Town when one or other of the Inspectors has been on the sick list.

SANITARY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

In stateort, Mr. J. J. Bryan, Sanitary Surveyor, durid that plans have been deposited and passed during the year for the drainage of 1,951 houses. The plans of 741 houses were carried forward in 1900, making a total of 1,792 in hand during the year. The drainage of 715 houses has been completed, and the plan for 56 have been cancelled, leaving 1,021. In addition to the above, notices for repairs or additions to the drainage arrangements of 147 houses were carried forward from 1900, and new notices were received for 363, making a total of 510 for the year. Of these, 308 have been completed, leaving 202 to be carried forward to 1902.

The drains and sanitary fittings of 54 buildings have been tested and reported on; of this number, 9 required reconstructing and 45 amending. In addition to the above, 21,432 houses have been inspected, with the result that minor drainage defects have been discovered in 2,017 instances. The drains of 1,181 private houses have been cleansed by the drainage overseer.

Certificates have been granted during the year for 796 new houses and two additions, certifying that they have been built in accordance with the entire provisions of the Public Health Ordinance of 1901. This is the largest number of new buildings certified in any one year since the records have been kept, viz., 1889.

The plague cemetery at Kennedy Town is nearly full, there being room for about 50 more bodies. As an extension could not be very well made, owing to the nature of the ground, a valley at Cheung Sha Wan has been selected for future burials, and the work of laying out this cemetery is now being proceeded with.

The number of prosecutions, instituted during the past year was 47; of convictions, 42; and penalties amounted to \$250. This is an improvement on last year, when there were 175 summonses with penalties amounting to \$1,635.

A report was received at Manila on the 17th inst. that the British steamer *Kaifong* had arrived at Cebu from Hongkong direct, and upon taking off the hatches to discharge cargo, over one hundred Chinese stowaways were found concealed amongst the cargo. The Chinese were placed under guard at once and were to be returned to China upon the same ship. This novel scheme of the wily Celestial to reach Manila by a roundabout way will (says the *Manila Times*) cause the Custom officials at outports to keep a more vigilant look-out than before. It might be a pertinent question to ask why the officers or compradores or engineers upon the ship were unaware of so large a number of Chinese, and how the latter stowed themselves away without discovery before leaving the northern port.

THE HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT.

The report of the Harbour Master, the Hon. R. Murray Rumsey, for the year 1901 is published in the *Gazette*. We make the following extracts:—

SHIPPING.

The total tonnage entering and clearing during the year 1901 amounted to 19,325,384 tons, being an increase, compared with 1900, of 880,248 tons, and the same in excess of any previous year. Of this increase, 165,128 tons are due to the fact that steam launches trading to ports outside the Colony have been included this year, whereas in former years they have been returned separately. There were 45,349 arrivals of 9,681,203 tons, and 45,171 departures, of 9,644,181 tons. Of British ocean-going tonnage, 2,917,780 tons entered, and 2,897,200 tons cleared. Of British river steamers, 1,697,242 tons entered, and 1,701,417 tons cleared, making a grand total of British tonnage of 9,213,639 tons entering and clearing. Of foreign ocean-going tonnage, 2,637,552 tons entered and 2,609,902 tons cleared.

Of foreign river steamers, 48,545 tons entered and 49,503 tons cleared, making a grand total of foreign tonnage of 5,345,430 tons entering and clearing. Of steam launches trading to ports outside the Colony, 82,564 tons entered and 82,564 tons cleared. Of junks in foreign trade, 1,631,272 tons entered and 1,634,896 tons cleared. Of junks in local trade, 666,248 tons entered and 668,699 tons cleared.

Thus British ocean-going tonnage presented 30.1 per cent., British river tonnage 17.2, foreign ocean-going tonnage 27.5, foreign river tonnage 0.5, steam launches tonnage 0.9, junks (foreign trade) tonnage 16.9, junks (local trade) tonnage 6.9 per cent.

5,349 steamers, 60 sailing vessels, 1,542 steam launches and 17,736 junks in foreign trade entered during the year, giving a daily average of 67.6 as against 63.6 in 1900. For European constructed vessels, the daily average entry would be 19.3 against 14.99 in 1900.

For vessels under the British flag there appears a startling decrease of 796 ships, but, taking from this the decrease of 781 river steamers and 29 sailing vessels as described below, the result is a net increase of 14 ocean steamers. In tonnage British shipping shows an increase of 58,441 tons; but if the decrease in river steamer and sailing ship tonnage of 113,193 tons and 89,876 tons respectively be taken into the calculation, this increase will amount to 241,599 tons in ocean-going steam tonnage. The decrease above referred to in river steamers may be explained as follows:—Four British river steamers (2 West River, 2 Canton) which ran in 1900, have not done so in 1901. During the former year they entered and cleared 949 times with a collective tonnage of 136,692 tons. Against this must be put 109 river steamers of 22,792 tons, which ran in 1901 and not in 1900. This leaves 59 river steamers of 709 tons to be accounted for and this is explained by the fact that the larger river steamers have run fewer trips, and the smaller ones more trips. It may here be mentioned that three coasting steamers were employed during part of the year as transports (transports are not included in this table). If we compare their figures for 1901 with those of 1900, it is found that, in consequence of their being so employed, they entered and cleared 73 times less in the latter year with a tonnage diminished by 71,173 tons. Certain other steamers not coasters, have also been taken off the run, as transports, and it is but a natural presumption that had they not been so, their visits would have assisted to swell the figures of British shipping. This will help to account for the small net annual increase in British ocean-going steamers.

For vessels under foreign flags, there is shown an increase in both number and tonnage, viz., 663 ships of 478,533 tons. This is to be explained as follows:—
1. Foreign river steamers have increased by 405 ships of 81,476 tons, owing to three vessels having started running this year, viz., 1 French, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Chinese.
2. Several small ocean-going vessels of German and French nationality (including some junks under French colours which were for a short time treated as French ships) have come on the run during the year.

[April 26, 1902.]

3. Ocean steamers on the Home run continue to increase in size.

One "Corean" steamer visited the port for trading purposes during the year, the first on record.

The actual number of ships of European construction (exclusive of river steamers and steam launches) entering the port during 1901 was 682, being 337 British and 345 foreign. These 682 vessels entered 3,570 times, and gave a total tonnage of 5,555,332 tons. Thus, compared with 1900, 27 less vessels entered 190 more times and gave a total tonnage increased by 288,310 tons.

The 337 British ships carried 2,569 British officers and 28 foreign officers, as follows:—British, 2,569; Swedish, 4; Danish, 2; Norwegian, 2; German, 5; United States, 15; Total, 2,597.

Thus, the proportion of foreign officers in British ships was 1.07 per cent. comprising 5 nationalities; an increase of 0.52 per cent., with a decrease of ships.

The 345 foreign ships carried 2,336 officers, of whom 218 were British, borne as follows:—In Japanese ships, 120; Chinese, 10; German, 21; United States, 30; Dutch, 27; French, 16; Russian, 0; Portuguese, 0; total, 213.

The proportion of British officers in foreign ships was, therefore, 9.33 per cent. distributed among 6 nationalities, a decrease of 2.57 per cent. on 1900, with an increase of ships.

Of the crews of British vessels—18.0 per cent. were British, 1.0 percent. other Europeans, and 81.0 per cent. Asiatics. Of the crews of foreign vessels—1.2 per cent. were British, 29.0 per cent. other Europeans, and 69.8 per cent. Asiatic. This shows a slight increase of Asiatics, with a corresponding falling off in a proportion of Europeans.

TRADE.

The information under this heading is still less accurate than it might be if greater assistance was given by those from whom the particulars are obtained, and who alone are in a position to afford it. The following returns must, therefore, be received with due allowance for this apparent indifference to accuracy. The principal features to be remarked in the reported trade of the Port for the year 1901 are:—

1. A decrease in the coal imports of 12.3 per cent.
2. A decrease in the cotton imports of 27.8 per cent.
3. A decrease in the rice imports of 8 per cent.
4. A decrease in the timber imports of 18.7 per cent.
5. A decrease in the hemp imports of 42.3 per cent.
6. An increase in the general imports of 9.8 per cent.
7. Also small increases in case and bulk kerosene, and in liquid fuel.

The net decrease in import cargo is 123,335 tons or 3.4 per cent. In exports there appears to be an increase of 150,823 tons or 7.7 per cent. In transit cargo, a decrease of 9,163 tons or 10.4 per cent.

The total reported import trade of the Port for 1901 amounts to 24,687 vessels of 9,014,955 tons, carrying 6,847,285 tons of which 4,212,700 tons were discharged at Hongkong. This does not include number, tonnage, or cargo of local trade junks. Similarly the export trade for 1901 was represented by 24,593 vessels of 8,975,482 tons carrying 3,036,907 tons of cargo, and shipping 542,947 tons of bunker coal.

During the year 1901, 10,807 vessels of European construction of 14,559,060 tons (net register) reported having carried 8,242,572 tons of cargo, as follows:—Import cargo, 3,480,987; export cargo, 2,084,053; transit cargo, 2,134,585; bunker coal shipped, 542,947. The total number of tons carried was, therefore, 56.6 per cent. of the total register tonnage (or 71.4 per cent. exclusive of river steamers) and was apportioned as follows:—Imports—British ships, 1,865,586; foreign ships, 1,615,401; total, 3,480,987. Exports—British ships, 1,290,842; foreign ships, 853,211; total, 2,084,053. Transit—British ships, 1,162,192; foreign ships, 972,393; total, 2,134,585. Bunker coal—British ships, 257,741; foreign ships, 285,204; total, 542,947. Making a grand total of 8,242,572. A comparison of imports in 1900 and 1901 works out as follows:

Articles.	1900.	1901.
Beans.	560	3,290
Bones.
Coal.	1,045,812	917,144
Cotton yarn and cotton.	19,993	14,423
Flour.	145,111	145,287
Hemp.	54,105	31,195
Kerosene (bulk).	64,732	70,728
" (case).	69,979	77,977
Liquid fuel.	2,759	3,973
Lead.	2,350	260
Opium.	3,194	2,872
Pitch.
Rattan.	10,204	3,488
Rice.	673,029	618,780
Sandalwood.	3,811	5,272
Sulphur.	22	55
Sugar.	238,863	241,291
Tea.	6,393	1,473
Timber.	82,311	66,860
General.	1,12,094	1,278,619
Total.	3,604,322	3,480,987
Transit.	2,143,749	2,134,585
Grand Total.	5,748,071	5,615,572

REVENUE.

The total revenue collected by the Harbour Department during the year was \$251,597.39, being an increase of \$5,558.27 on the previous year.

1. Light dues \$58,375.98
2. Licences and internal revenue ... 50,026.30
3. Fees of court and office ... 143,195.11

Total ... \$251,597.39

STEAM LAUNCHES.

On the 31st December, there were 255 steam launches employed in the Harbour; of these, 122 were licensed for the conveyance of passengers, 110 were privately owned, 17 were the property of the Colonial Government, and 6 belonged to the Imperial Government in charge of the Military Authorities.

EMIGRATION.

69,774 emigrants left Hongkong for various places during the year; of these, 44,855 were carried by British ships and 24,919 by foreign ships; 129,030 were reported as having been brought to Hongkong from places to which they had emigrated, and of these, 95,454 were brought in British ships and 33,576 by foreign ships.

SUNDAY CARGO-WORKING.

(Ordinance No. 6 of 1891.)

During the year, 439 permits were issued under the provisions of the Ordinance. Of these, 109 were not availed of owing to its being found unnecessary for the ship to work cargo on the Sunday, and the fee paid for the permit was refunded in each case, and 48 permits were issued, free of charge, to mail steamers. The revenue collected under this heading was \$44,800; this was \$1,250 more than in 1900. The revenue collected each year since the Ordinance came into force is as follows:—1892, \$4,800; 1893, \$7,900; 1894, \$13,375; 1895, \$11,600; 1896, \$7,575; 1897, \$11,850; 1898, \$25,925; 1899, \$21,825; 1900, \$43,550; 1901, \$44,800. The large amount collected for these Sunday permits is worthy of remark and especially so in connection with the petition of a few years ago against the increase of Light Dues, in which the Secretary of State and others were asked to believe that, so precarious is the shipping trade of this important centre, that a charge of 2½ cents (Mexican) per registered ton would "tend to deter vessels from coming to the Port." Now what do we see? That since 1897 (the year of the petition) the amount paid for Sunday permits has increased year by year until in 1901, in addition to the \$58,375 paid by shipping for Light Dues at the rate of one cent per registered ton, we have a contribution of \$44,800 from 282 ships aggregating 466,802 tons, or at the rate of 9 6/10 cents a registered ton, for the benefit of one day's work in the discharge or shipment of cargo. It is evident from this, I think, that there still remains some inducement for ships to come to Hongkong, and that the benefit to be derived thereby is not so small as to be influenced by the payment of dues even exceeding the paltry 2½ cents above referred to. It must be remembered that while dues are paid per ton of ship's register, freight is charged usually per ton of cubic measurement and that approximately a ship carries 1.875 of her registered tonnage: 2½ cents therefore per ton

of ship's registered tonnage represents only 1½ cents per cargo ton, or, in other words, it only takes 1½ cents of freight to pay 2½ cents of Harbour dues. A ship whose earnings on a round voyage are so small or so precarious that an expenditure of a sum representing less than one halfpenny a ton of her freight may make an appreciable difference in her balance sheet at the termination of her voyage, is not one likely to bestow much benefit on this or any other port, and I venture to think that the staying away of such evident pauperism would be a thing rather to be desired than otherwise.

SEAMEN.

20,511 seamen were shipped and 23,189 discharged at the Mercantile Marine Office and on board ships during the year. 192 "Distressed Seamen" were received during the year. Of these, 69 were sent to the United Kingdom, 5 to Sydney, 1 to Vancouver, 2 to Bombay, 3 to Calcutta, 1 to Brisbane, 1 obtained employment on shore, 2 went as passengers to Shanghai, 1 to Melbourne, 2 to Manila, 1 to the United Kingdom, 1 taken charge of by United States Consul, 4 disappeared, 1 dismissed, 7 died at the Government Civil Hospital, 1 remained at the Government Civil Hospital, 2 at the Sailors' Home, and 87 obtained employment. \$3,888.04 were expended by the Harbour Master on behalf of the Board of Trade in the relief of these distressed seamen, and \$207 by the Colony.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The amount of Light Dues collected is as follows:—No. of ships, 6,861, tonnage, 7,381,661, total fees collected, \$58,375.98.

GENERAL.

The Harbour Office is now nearly completely shut in from a view of the Harbour; the preparation of the new site goes on slowly.

The problem of providing berthing accommodation in the Harbour for the ever increasing tonnage frequenting the Port is one that is getting more difficult each year, and though there may not be any very pressing necessity just at present, there can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that, with the constant advance in size, draught, and number, as well of ships-of-war as of the Mercantile Marine, and of foreign as well as British shipping, the water space which, up to the present time has sufficed, will, before many years, be found quite inadequate. The first note of warning has been sounded. Owing to the increase in size and number of His Majesty's ships on the China Station, as well as of the ships-of-war of foreign nations, and to the reclamation to the shore of deep water by the extension of the Naval Yard, the man-of-war anchorage which formerly accommodated all ships-of-war, British as well as foreign, has recently been found at times insufficient for even our own ships, and the excess has had to be accommodated elsewhere, and thus while foreign ships-of-war are still, as formerly, berthed when practicable in the special anchorage, this is frequently found impracticable, and their berths are assigned to them by the Harbour Master, a course also sometimes rendered necessary in the case of British ships-of-war. The necessity for providing special anchorages for the accommodation of ships-of-war, coal ships and ships with gunpowder or dangerous goods, as well as for keeping three fairways clear for the passage of ships through the Harbour, curtails very much the available deep water space, and, in order to provide further berthing room without extending the anchorage to an inconvenient distance East and West, the question of deepening the comparatively shallow area lying between Yau Ma Tei and Stonecutters' Island, and of removing the shoal patches off Quarry Bay and in some other parts of Harbour, will have to be seriously considered, and probably a system of more or less constant dredging provided for. The water area within the Harbour limits comprises approximately 7 square miles; of this, about one-half is of a less depth than 4½ fathoms at low water; fairways and special anchorages take up another 1½ square miles, leaving only 2½ square miles of deep water available for the very large and constantly increasing amount of shipping trading to the Port, and although a depth of 4½ fathoms may seem an excessive requirement to-day, there is a universal tendency towards larger and deeper draughted ships, and it

is probable that at no very distant date, a considerable percentage of the shipping of the Port will not be able to do with a lesser depth. Nearly 2 square miles more of deep water could be added to our present space by increasing by one fathom the depth over the area between Yaumati and Stonecutter's Island. In the meanwhile the subject of improving the navigation conditions has received consideration.

The principal obstructions to navigation at the Eastern end of the Harbour are, the Penguin Shal off Quarry Bay, and a shoal in mid-channel South of Cus Rock. As neither of these carries a less depth than 27 feet at Low Water Springs, they are not at present a danger to the ships of the Mercantile Marine, though it is quite possible they may become so before long owing to the tendency towards larger and deeper draughted ships. But it has been pointed out that they are even now an obstruction to some of His Majesty's ships which make Hongkong their headquarters. A proposal of the Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief to remove them by dredging was considered, and an estimate of the cost obtained, but this proved to be so large that it had to be abandoned and some alternative found.

A beacon has been built on a 12-foot patch inside and to the Northward of the Lyemun Pass, from which from the 1st January this year a red light has been displayed at night; a similar light is also shown on the North side of the Pass itself. It is now proposed that a light shall be placed on Blackhead's Hill and another (automatic) on Cus Rock. This can be carried out at a comparatively small cost, as the already approved scheme of shifting Cape D'Aguilar light to Green Island and Green Island Light to Cape Collinson will make the Cape Collinson's apparatus available for Blackhead's Hill, and a considerable improvement can thus be effected which will carry us on until the time arrives when the larger scheme of general improvement already referred to above can be carried out.

While on the subject of Harbour improvement, I desire to place on record, and to invite possible criticism of, a proposal which has already been before the Government in a special form, and I therefore reproduce it in this my annual report. It will be almost universally admitted, I think, that the population of the town of Victoria is gradually growing beyond the numbers that can be satisfactorily and healthily housed, and while schemes are more or less tentatively put forward, having as a partial object the relief of this overcrowding, the real question of how and where to find good and sufficient housing room for our ever-increasing numbers has not really been tackled. In 1894 we were somewhat suddenly made to face the fact that the conditions of life amongst the very large numbers of Chinese of the lower class dwelling in Hongkong was such as to demand amelioration, and, since that memorable year, special efforts have been made with this object, and with these efforts has resulted an almost universal demand for more room. Since the Island of Hongkong has practically little more room for the purpose, it seems remarkable that, just at about the time when the demand was forced upon us, the supply should have appeared in the acquisition of what is known as the New Territory. Our boundary on the mainland was thrown back and more than 200 square miles added to Hongkong. In this large tract of almost unoccupied land, we have to hand, at once, the remedy for overcrowding in our City, and if we really mean business when we speak about relieving the pressure in the dwellings in Victoria, we must give all half-measures the go-by in favour of the one full measure of providing housing room whereby the surplus population can be accommodated on the other side of the Harbour. By this means a double purpose will be served, the unhealthy conditions now existing in Victoria will be removed and, at the same time, the New Territory will be opened up and developed, to the advantage of the Public Revenue and of the Company generally. But in order to accomplish this, it is absolutely necessary that we should have easy communication with the other side, and by "easy" I mean something very different from the present ferry service. Communication between Hongkong and Kowloon should be by means of a bridge

across the Harbour. The advantages to be derived by such a means of communication are so obvious, that they need hardly be alluded to. The mere thought of the difference between walking over to Kowloon direct, or riding over in a chair or a ricksha, or, better still, in the electric tramcar, compared with the present more or less comfortless passage in moderate weather and no passage in bad weather, should be sufficient to commend the scheme beyond question. Nor is the scheme, in my opinion, anything less than a practical one, for there can be no engineering difficulty. I should say, in building a bridge about one mile long over water averaging in depth about 37 feet and with a maximum of 52 feet at low water. Nor will such a bridge be any practical obstruction, or even inconvenience, to shipping. The line I would propose would be from Pottinger Street to Tsim Sha Tsui and so striking Robinson Road, Kowloon. The style of the bridge is not of importance at the present moment, but I would suggest one break in it, to be closed by a "swing" or a "draw" bridge, not for general use, but chiefly for the convenience of more or less disabled ships wishing to go into dock from the further side of the bridge. The Harbour would be practically divided into two parts, the Eastern and the Western, and at the first glance, it might seem that, a ship in the Western half bound North, or a ship in the Eastern half bound South, would be seriously inconvenienced, but this is not really so. To a given point in her voyage, the ship going North would, at a speed of 10 knots, sacrifice 45 minutes if she started from the West of the bridge and went out through Sulphur Channel, while the ship bound South and being to the East of the bridge would sacrifice even less. How often one sees in the present day, ships spending almost as many minutes in "pointing" after they have left their buoy if they happen to be adversely swayed, while, on the other hand, ships under similar circumstances can be seen leaving just as they would do if the bridge existed, that is to say, going by Lyemun Pass if bound South and vice versa. By placing the bridge where I propose, the well-established coasting steamers of the Douglas S.S. Co. would have their Wharf on the Eastern half of the Harbour. Their first port being only about 175 miles distant, 45 minutes might be of importance to them. It would necessarily be a low-level bridge both for the convenience of the approaches and for better security from typhoons. A clearance not exceeding 49 feet at high water would, I consider, be ample. That the cost of such a bridge would be considerable is undoubted, but any reasonable expenditure would be justified in a cause such as I have alluded to. Besides which, the bridge can be made remunerative by the imposition of a toll. Not less than 6,000,000 passengers annually pass between Hongkong and Kowloon (3,000,000 each way); this number would probably be increased by one-half if a bridge existed. 9,000,000 passengers at an average toll of 1 cent would be a substantial return on the money laid out, and this the direct return only; the indirect return in the form of rates, &c., would probably be even greater, while the advantage to be gained in being able to carry telegraph cables, &c., across the bridge instead of in their present rather precarious position and the possibility of using the bridge as an aqueduct for a supply of water to Hongkong from the Kowloon range cannot altogether be overlooked.

Operations are to be started soon for the construction of a railway connection between the present railway system here and the harbour quays, says the *Kobe Herald*. This scheme has been on the tapas for some time. It has already been approved by the Diet, and is to be completed in three years. Mr. Okamura of the Kobe Station is to begin the necessary survey between the present railway and the coast. The survey is expected to be completed in about three months. It has not yet been decided whether the branch railway will come to the east of Onohama. In fact, the detailed arrangements will not be decided upon until the survey of the branch line is completed. The total amount of expenditure authorised by the Diet was 1,200,000 yen.

OPENING OF KOWLOON SCHOOL.

The formal opening of the new Kowloon School, the magnificent gift of Mr. Ho Tung, took place on the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. in presence of a company thoroughly representative of the Colony and worthy of the auspicious occasion. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., presided, and among others present were Lady Gascoigne, Mr. Ho Tung, Mrs. Ho Tung, and the two Misses Ho Tung; Hon. W. Meigh Goodman K.C., Chief Justice; Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart and Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, Sir Thomas Jackson, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. R. Murray Rumsey, Hon. C. P. Chater, Commodore Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Hon. H. W. Trufusis, A.D.C., Rev. T. W. Pearce, Mr. Wm. Parlante, Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Attorney-General, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tooker, Mr. T. K. Dealy, Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Piazzoli, Mr. B. James and Mrs. James, Mr. S. W. Tao, Mr. F. J. Badeley, Mr. R. F. Johnston, Mr. Norton Kysha, Mr. G. J. W. King, Hon. Wei Yuk, Mr. A. J. Raymond, Mr. A. H. Rennie, Mr. G. M. Billings, Messrs. Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, Leung Shin Kong, Fung Wah Chun, Lo Kon Ting, Yung Hin Pong, Choa Lup Chi, Wong Kom Fook, Lo Chi Jin, Pang Shan-chun, Sin Takfan, Chan Hewan, Leung Pin Chi, Tso Sin Wan, Lau Chin Ting, and Dr. Wan Tun Mo, Messrs. Lau Wan Kai, Yuen Lai Chueu, Kwok Siu Lan, Wei Lun Shek, Lau Wei Cheung, and Wei Long Shan.

The preliminary ceremony took place on the grounds outside the school in an enclosure set off with flags of different nationalities. Preparatory to the formal proceedings a photograph of the company was taken. Afterwards, the Rev. T. W. Pearce opened the proceedings, and said—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Ho Tung, the large-hearted, public-spirited donor of the Kowloon School, has done me the honour of asking me to take part in this afternoon's proceedings. Mine is the pleasing duty of saying at the outset, in a few words, which the Inspector of Schools—who is now on his way to Europe on furlough—would have said with more point, and to more good purpose, that your Excellency's presence here to-day, to perform this function of opening the Kowloon School, is highly gratifying to all friends of education in the Colony. To the Kowloon residents the occasion that brings us together is specially auspicious. They derive much satisfaction from the fact that this building, the foundation stone of which was laid two years ago by Sir Henry Blake, is to be formally opened to-day by your Excellency. There is a phrase of Lord Brougham that has become historic—a phrase that has to do with education—"Let the soldier be abroad if he will, he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage, a personage less imposing in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad and I trust him, armed with his primer, against the soldier." When we in this Colony link in our thought the soldier with the schoolmaster it will not be that we may set the one against the other. It will be our pride to remember that so distinguished a soldier was so true a friend of the school-master. The school which your Excellency is to receive, on behalf of the Colony, from the hands of Mr. Ho Tung, marks a new departure in the history of education in Hongkong. It is a school to provide education for children of European parentage. The principle on which the school is based is that the plan of instruction must be suited to the station of the pupils, the views of parents, the genius of the children. Nationality, constitution, and inclination alike have been consulted. It is felt to be of the first importance that these children, destined we trust to remain in Hongkong and to occupy useful, it may be superior, stations here, should enjoy such advantages as this school is well-fitted to afford. This, sir, is the principle conceded by the Government, subject to the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. It would not be possible in the time allotted to me to trace the history of the movement extending over a number of years that has led up to this Kowloon School. That movement will form a not uninteresting chapter in the

story of education in this Colony. It is timely, however, to remind ourselves that right views of education are developed gradually, and that methods have to be tested step by step before they can be pronounced sound. When the British flag was first hoisted on this island education of the kind contemplated in this school scarcely existed in the Homeland. Far-reaching changes and marvellous progress in this science have characterised the last sixty years. It is not too much to say that the whole system of primary education in England has grown up during the last sixty years. There is one point of comparison that suggests itself to me, and it will serve as an illustration of education in Hongkong. As I understand it, the law of England at the time when this Colony became a British possession is the law of Hongkong to-day, with such additions, changes, and emendations as have been found necessary from time to time as years have gone by. The course of education has been analogous. At an early period in the history of Hongkong certain educational facilities were placed within the reach of all; and the school system established then has been maintained and improved in a manner creditable for the most part to all concerned in its working when the many-sided aspects of this question in to cosmopolitan a community are kept in view. If advance has not been so rapid as some have thought to be desirable and practicable, the fact is due to conditions which rendered the problem peculiarly intricate. We believe the present school to be thoroughly up to date, both as regards the building itself and the instruction to be carried on within it; and we shall all watch with keen sympathetic interest the work of education on these new lines. Your Excellency, acceding to the request of the Government to make this a school for European children only, Mr. Ho Tung has put himself by imagination and sympathy in the place of a section of the community to which he does not himself belong. In doing so he has, I think, set an example of broad-minded liberality which we shall do well to imitate. It is seemly and fitting that I make this acknowledgment. If Mr. Ho Tung consents that his school be for European children on condition that the Government builds at Yaumati a similar school for Chinese children he does something to unite two sections of this community in good-will and kindly relations which I trust we shall all do our best to maintain. Education is a sphere where such relations can be cultivated to advantage. Let us say ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly that we will do our best for the education of all, under the best conditions, even if like Mr. Ho Tung we have to give up something in order to accomplish our purpose. There is only one other point on which I need touch. The education of a boy or girl depends in the main on two elements. The direct instruction given and received; and the indirect influences under which a child is placed whilst receiving that education. In the master and mistress of the Kowloon School, Mr. and Mrs. James, the community and the Government have a warrant and assurance both as to the teaching itself and as to the indirect influences under which that teaching will be given. Mr. James is known in the Colony. The efficient service he rendered at Queen's College and the position he won there in the esteem of masters and boys points him out as the right man in the right place. (Applause.) In Mrs. James, whose high qualifications and experience fit her for the task she has undertaken, the Government has secured an accomplished schoolmistress. The success of the school should be manifest from the beginning and should be greater as Mr. and Mrs. James continue their labour, which we trust they may be spared to do during many years. Your Excellency will observe that in this building everything is provided that may contribute to the discipline, comfort, and decency of the school. We are, I think, justified in the hope and expectation that the institution will prosper, that Mr. Ho Tung will see his generous gift used to the best advantage, that here will be trained many loyal patriots, faithful citizens, and good men and women, who by the instruction they receive in this school will be fitted to adorn any station in life to which they may be called, and so contribute largely to the well-being and prosperity of the Colony. (Applause.) Mr. Ho Tung

will now, with your Excellency's permission, hand over the school building to you for behalf of the Colony. (Applause.)

MR. HO TUNG said.—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen.—It is not quite two years ago since His Excellency Sir Henry Blake was pleased to perform the first public function in connection with the building standing before us now, by laying its foundation stone on the 20th July, 1900. And to-day, in the absence of His Excellency in England in connection with that most auspicious occasion for the whole of the British people, the coronation of our King, your Excellency as Officer Administering the Government has kindly consented to identify yourself with its next most important function—the formal opening of the institution which will hereafter be known as the Kowloon School. It is specially pleasing that this ceremony can be associated with Your Excellency's temporary administration, inasmuch as your presence here to-day furnished a practical evidence of your Excellency's desire to pursue the same progressive policy in the matter of education which His Excellency Sir Henry Blake keenly advocates. This manifestation on the part of your Excellency of a sympathy not only with the material but also with the intellectual advancement of the young people of this Colony, is, I feel sure, very highly appreciated. I have now the honour and the pleasure to hand to you, sir, the key and to ask you formally to open the Kowloon School. In handing the building over to the Government I cannot but express my sense of very great pleasure that this small gift to the Colony of Hongkong has been accepted as a result of a satisfactory compromise between the Government and myself. There can be no doubt that the ultimate issue of this compromise will be the better education of the Chinese in the Peninsula—a betterment commensurate with the success which must inevitably follow the enthusiasm evinced by the parents of those children for whom this school is to be maintained. I see Mr. James, the Headmaster of the Kowloon School, is here present to-day. He will, no doubt, see that his school places within the reach of the youths of Kowloon easy means for the acquisition of knowledge: one, I say, of the ends of the educational efforts of our schools and colleges. But above all, I trust that he will regard as its chief end the formation of those right moral habits which experience has shown to be of real value in maintaining a true manhood, in the midst of the traps, pitfalls, and allurements of modern life, and without which an essential part of a true education will have failed of attainment. By a true and complete education is meant that education which has been defined as "a growth, a development, an evolution" (using the term evolution in a restricted sense) "of all the possibilities which God has implanted in our nature; the unifying of these possibilities subordinating them all to the control of the will; in short, the crystallisation of all these possibilities into a pure and noble character." The acquisition of such an ideal education is, as one must be only too conscious, difficult of accomplishment; but nothing really worth having can be obtained without some earnest effort; and these efforts must be directed not by teachers only but by parents and pupils themselves with whom rest the power and the will to justify the establishment and the maintenance of the very first institution in the Colony to inaugurate an important departure from the path hitherto pursued in regard to education in Hongkong. (Applause.) It is now my honour and privilege to ask you to accept this key with which to open the school and this tray as a souvenir of the occasion. (Applause.)

The key, made of silver, bore the following inscription:—"Kowloon School, opened 19th of April, 1902, by His Excellency Major-General Sir William Julian Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong." A similar inscription appeared on the silver tray.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—Mr. Ho Tung and gentlemen, I can assure you it has been a very great pleasure and privilege to me to be asked to come here to-day to take part in this ceremony—a ceremony unique of its kind, inasmuch as I understand that this is the first civil European school that has been opened not only in Kowloon but in the Colony of Hongkong. I can assure

you, Mr. Ho Tung, that I have watched with a great deal of interest the growth of this building from the time that His Excellency Sir Henry Blake two years ago laid the foundation stone, and I was looking forward with considerable anticipation to the day when the last stone would be laid and the building declared open to those pupils for whom it was intended; and I feel I am extraordinarily lucky in that that day has occurred during my short term of administering the Government. Ladies and gentlemen, there are certain features about this school I should wish to call special attention to. This school originates in the munificent generosity of a gentleman—a Chinese gentleman by birth and a British subject—who has identified himself in every way with the interests of the community. Well, the gift to begin with was a munificent one. But after the gift had been made it was thought by the Government—I thought—I should approach Mr. Ho Tung with a view to modifying in some way the conditions on which it was first presented. Well, ladies and gentlemen, when any one makes a very handsome gift and then after it has been accepted the person accepting it begins to make conditions, it would be not unnatural perhaps that the giver might have a certain feeling, not perhaps of annoyance, but a sort of feeling of surprise. On the contrary Mr. Ho Tung, having heard the arguments of the Government, with a liberal-minded generosity that I think is seldom surpassed, at once came into these views. We approached him somewhat diffidently, but he met us more than half way, with the result that this school—this magnificent school as it appears to me—which you see now, is to be used by European children, and the Government, on its side, has pledged itself to take care of the Chinese resident in the neighbourhood. So that Mr. Ho Tung in his munificent generosity has not only got what he desired, a school that would benefit Europeans and Chinese alike, but he has met the Government in a double sense; and I feel sure that such an exhibition of generosity, liberal-minded generosity, will appeal most strongly to every one of my hearers to-day. I congratulate you most heartily, Mr. Ho Tung, on the site you have chosen. I am only a soldier passing through Hongkong, but I have got many ideas about what Hongkong will be in the future; and I cannot help thinking myself that Kowloon will some day very shortly surprise everybody by the extraordinary strides it will make. I think you, Mr. Ho Tung, yourself in the speech you made at the laying of the foundation stone, referred to Kowloon as a suburb of Hongkong. Well, it has been a beautiful suburb of Hongkong. It still is a very pretty suburb of Hongkong, but I cannot help thinking that in the near future, before very many years, anybody coming to describe Kowloon will talk about it as the workshop of Hongkong. I think it is impossible not to see how these strides will go in Kowloon, and therefore I think that a gift of this kind, which will increase the educational facilities of the residents of Kowloon, is an enormous boon to those residents. I congratulate you also, Mr. Ho Tung, on the choice of the headmaster, Mr. James. As was said by Mr. Pearce, Mr. James is no stranger to Hongkong. But from what I know, and from all I hear of him, I fancy that we have got a most excellent man to do the work that is set before him; and I also hope that that work will not be uncongenial to him. When Mr. James left Honkong to take up another appointment he left the Colony alone. He has returned to the Colony with Mrs. James, and I venture to say from what I know and from what I hear of Mrs. James, that she will be a fitting helpmate to him in the work that lies before them both. I think we are very fortunate indeed in having secured both their services in this excellent public school. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I do not propose to detain you very much longer. I will only say this. I think anybody who sees, as we all see here, the enormous strides that are being made every day in this Colony, will recognise that of all things we should keep pace with these strides in the matter of education. I certainly am strongly in favour of giving all possible facilities for education. When one finds the number of people that come to Hongkong and

Kowloon increasing, one must feel that these must bring with them a number of parents whose children are growing up in Hongkong; and the boon that it will be to those parents to get education for their children on the spot—it is impossible almost to say how great that boon will be. Well, if you agree with me that we have every reason to be grateful to Mr. Ho Tung for his munificent present, your way of showing your gratitude will be by patronising thoroughly the school, by giving it every chance of success; and as I prophesy that before many years are out this school, as it appears to us to-day, will scarcely be sufficient for the wants of Kowloon, I need only say that the record of Mr. Ho Tung's generosity will find others equally liberal-minded and equally generous with himself, to follow in his footsteps, and, if occasion requires, to make equally munificent and practical bequests. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen I would like now, if I may, to lead you up to the school so as to declare it formally open. (Applause.)

The company then walked up to the door of the school, and His Excellency performed the ceremony of unlocking it and declaring the school open, the consummation of the ceremonial being greeted with cheers.

Cake and wine were afterwards served in the large class-room, which was decorated for the occasion. Here,

His Excellency proposed the toast of prosperity to the school and the health of Mr. Ho Tung in the words—I drink prosperity to the school and also the health and prosperity of its giver, Mr. Ho Tung.

The toast was duly honoured.

Mr. HO TUNG in reply said—Your Excellency, I thank you most heartily for the honour you have done me in proposing the toast of my health, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have received it. I trust that the school will prosper and be a boon to the inhabitants of Kowloon. (Applause.)

This concluded the proceedings, and the company afterwards dispersed. A body of Indian police under Sergeant Garrod was present to receive His Excellency General G ascoigne

THE UNION CHURCH.

The annual business meeting of the Union Church was held on Thursday evening—the Rev. G. J. Williams in the chair.

The report for the year 1901-2 was submitted by Dr. J. C. THOMSON, Hon. Secretary, and approved. It bore that the income during that period had been \$7,459.97, leaving a surplus of \$1,367.26, the largest ordinary income received in any one year in the history of the Church. There had been a steady annual increase both in the income derived from seat-rents and in that derived from the congregational collections. The unusually large balance was most opportune, since it would enable the Church to meet, without any special appeal to the congregation, the outward voyage expenses of the successor to the present Pastor. Another satisfactory feature of the report was the fact that the debt which remained on the Church Hall has been entirely removed through the generosity of Mr. D. R. Crawford, who previous to his resignation of the office of Hon. Treasurer paid off the balance of \$241.83 remaining on this account. The rent paid by the German School for the use of the hall during the week is now a source of income to the Church funds. The Sunday School work was full of promise. Owing to the departure of many of the scholars from the Colony during last summer the average attendance in October was only 34, but there was a steady increase throughout the session, and the average in March was 47. Dr. J. C. Thomson, finding it necessary to resign the office of superintendent, Mr. J. Pitt. R. N., was appointed to succeed him, and assumed the duties of the office at the beginning of the current session of the school on 6th October. The weekly missionary collections again exceeded those of all previous years, amounting to \$67.86, and this sum had, as usual, been handed over to Miss Davies for the maintenance of a child in her Girls' Boarding School. A generous gift of \$50 worth of books to be added to the Children's Library by a member of the congregation was, by request of the Superintendent and Teachers, gratefully acknowledged in the report. Mr. Alex. Mackenzie having resigned the office of

Church Secretary owing to his departure for England, Dr. J. C. Thomson on his return to the Colony in February consented to discharge its duties for the remainder of the Church year. The Committee placed on record a cordial acknowledgement of Mr. Mackenzie's large services to the Church during his four years' tenure of office. The Christian Endeavour class had continued to be one of the most valuable spiritual agencies in connection with the work of the Church. In addition to this class, regular weekly evangelistic meetings had been held as follows:—In Murray Barracks on Tuesday evenings, in Victoria Barracks on Wednesday evenings, and in Mt. Austin Barracks on Thursday evenings. Capt. Stevenson, R.A., and Capt. Benson, A.P.D., had co-operated with the Pastor in this important work, which had been productive of large results. Owing to the condition of his own health and that of Mrs. Williams during the past two summers, Mr. Williams had found it necessary to tender his resignation of the pastorate, and this was accepted with universal regret at a special congregational meeting held on 26th September last. Rev. Charles Herbert Hickling, of Withington, Manchester, had been appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Hickling, who will be accompanied by his wife and daughter, is expected to arrive about the end of May. During the short interval of three or four weeks that will elapse between the departure of Mr. Williams, who is to leave on the 30th inst., and the arrival of Mr. Hickling, the Rev. T. W. Pearce has kindly consented to act as Pastor.

Mr. WM. PARLANE, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that during Mr. Williams's pastorate the revenue of the Church had more than doubled. But there must be no feeling of rest and be thankful; they should strive to advance. He believed they were all better men and women than when Mr. Williams came amongst them and not only that, but that the people of the Colony had felt the leavening influence of his work here. (Applause.)

Mr. W. G. HUMPHREYS seconded the motion, and it was, as has been stated, agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. T. H. REID, seconded by Mr. J. GOOSMANN, a vote of thanks was accorded the London Committee.

The Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. C. Thomson and Mr. W. G. Humphreys respectively, were re-elected—the first on the motion of the CHAIRMAN seconded by Mr. PARLANE, and the second on the motion of the CHAIRMAN seconded by Mr. W. BRAND.

A vote of thanks to the Church workers, proposed by Mr. J. GOOSMANN and seconded by Mr. A. MOIR, ended the proceedings.

A social meeting of the congregation of the Union Church was held afterwards in the Church to take farewell of the pastor, Rev. G. J. Williams, and Mrs. Williams on the occasion of their departure from the Colony. Dr. J. C. Thomson, Hon. Secretary of the Church, presided over a large attendance of the congregation. In the course of the evening a presentation was made to Rev. G. J. Williams from the congregation, in the shape of a cheque for \$1,298.50; while to Mrs. Williams was presented a handsome silver tea set.

Dr. J. C. THOMSON in making his presentation said that while he had undertaken with a good deal of hesitation the task of representing the congregation on that occasion, he yielded to no man if great admiration for Mr. Williams's work, deep respect for him as a man and a minister, and esteem for and attachment to him were qualifications for standing in the position he did. He was commissioned to express the great regret the congregation all felt at Mr. Williams's resignation. They sympathised deeply with him in the cause of it. Mr. Williams was leaving the Church at the zenith of its prosperity. Ten years ago, he found from the old reports, the Church required \$1,000 to fulfil their agreement with the London Missionary Society. Dr. Thomson went on to trace the history of the Church through the intervening years up till 1901-1902, when the finances and the Church as a whole were in the very satisfactory condition indicated in the above report. It was through Mr. Williams's work and self-denial that that position had been attained. (Applause.) At one time they were largely dependent upon the large gifts of the few, now they were indebted to the small gifts of the

very many. All the organisations of the Church had grown and been developed during Mr. Williams's pastorate, and the congregation had increased. Nor was all this secured at the expense of spirituality. Their pastor had preached Christ and Him crucified. They believed that the prosperity attending the Church was entirely due to Mr. Williams, as minister of it. (Applause.) Dr. Thomson concluded his remarks by associating Mrs. Williams with her husband in his farewell words, paying a high tribute to the part she had played in the growth of the Church and its various organisations, and wishing them both health and prosperity in the homeland, where he was sure Mr. Williams's eloquence, faithful pastoral ministrations, personal charm and earnest purpose would secure him a brilliant career. (Applause.)

Rev. G. J. WILLIAMS replied in fitting terms. He recounted the events which had led up to his accepting the pastorate and expressed regret at his having to relinquish the work on account of his health. He believed in the future of the Church and asked for his successor the same sympathy and assistance which he had always found among them. There was a growing need, he said, for an additional co-pastor in the Union Church and it might be that he would yet come back again among them if his health was restored. (Applause.)

Musical selections followed, and refreshments were served by the Ladies' Committee. A silver rose bowl presented to Mrs. Williams by the Ladies' Committee was on view during the evening. The ceremony of handing it over to Mrs. Williams was performed by Mrs. W. Parlane.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 20th April.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

A gunpowder explosion attended with the loss of life of one man and the disappearance of two others occurred on Saturday last in a fire-cracker factory at Macao, not far removed from the Boa Vista Hotel. The inhabitants of the houses in the vicinity received a rather unpleasant shock when the loud report of an explosion was heard throughout the city just about a quarter past ten o'clock in the forenoon. Simultaneously a cloud of black smoke rose high up in the air in the direction of Santa Sancha, and it was at once correctly surmised that one of the several factories lying within this district had come to grief. The building in which the manufacture of crackers was carried on at once caught fire. As a result of the alarm (two rounds) fired from the Monte Fort the fire-engine turned up with the usual contingent of native volunteer firemen. The local garrison turned out in force to maintain order and to be in readiness with precautions to combat any further damage that might have arisen from the conflagration extending to neighbouring premises which are also used for the manufacture of gunpowder. Fortunately the fire confined itself to the building, which was completely gutted, whence the accident originated. In a little more than an hour all fears of a larger conflagration were over. It was another fortunate circumstance that the factory destroyed was one of the smallest. Had the accident occurred in any of the larger ones it is not difficult to conjecture what the fatalities might have involved a large number of people, including women and children, working on the premises. The damage to property in close proximity might also have been serious, and the whole village consisting of miserable-looking shanties in which the poorer class of work-people are housed might have been swept out of existence. As it happened, beyond a few broken panes of window glass in houses close by, no other casualty has to be recorded in addition to the death of one man and the disappearance of the other two as at first stated. In the absence of an enquiry it is impossible to determine the exact cause of the explosion.

Mr. Pelham Warren, C.M.G., has handed over, and Mr. R. W. Mansfield has taken over charge of H.B.M. Consulate-General at Shanghai from the 16th instant.

PAKHOI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

Pakhoi, 17th April.
THE "SOUTHERN REBELLION."

The so-called rebellion in Kwangsi and Kwangtung is apparently fast dying out. For fully a week nothing has been heard regarding its progress or of a movement of any kind as far as this part of the country is concerned. The only reliable news is that received by the native merchants, whose business it concerns most, with their properties at stake. The merchants seem now to be more confident regarding the situation, and goods are being taken up the river lately as far as Watlam (Yulin) in Kwangsi in greater quantities.

CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

The Chinese gunboat *On-Lan* has succeeded in capturing another piratical junk, with several pirates on board. The gunboat, with the junk in tow, arrived here on the 9th inst.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

Consul Flayelle, with Mrs. Flayelle and family, who left here on the 25th ultimo for Haiphong on board the French cruiser *Kersaint*, returned to this port on the 10th inst. on board the s.s. *Hue*.

The Chinese gunboat *Fuk-Po* arrived here on the 10th instant with the new *Chun-t'oi* Poon, to relieve the former official Li. The new man comes from Hoihow, and, it is said, will be more energetic in dealing with the lawless and desperate characters up in Lim-chau and its surroundings. The *Fuk-Po* left for Canton on the 13th inst., with the old *Chun-t'oi* on board.

Pakhoi, 21st April.

EUROPEAN DEATHS.

The steamer *Hué*, from Hongkong via Kwanchauwan and Hoihow, arrived here yesterday (Sunday) morning, with her flags flying at half-mast high. On enquiry being made on board it was ascertained that an European passenger (a French marine from Kwanchauwan to Haiphong) succumbed during the previous night. The deceased was suffering from an acute attack of dysentery. His remains were conveyed on shore shortly after the steamer's arrival and interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery, after the usual ceremonies. In respect for the deceased the flags on the steamer *Hoi-hao*, as well as those at the Consulates and Custom House, were at half-mast during the forenoon.

This is the second European who has left his remains in the newly-acquired Roman Catholic cemetery here—the first being also a Frenchman, a blue-jacket from the French gunboat *De idée*, who died here on the 22nd December last.

THE "SOUTHERN REBELLION."

There is a lull at present of news regarding the progress or otherwise of the reported rebellion in the Two Kwang. The region between Limchow and Kwangsi is said to be still not safe owing to the presence of robbers ready to pounce upon the peaceful travellers when opportunity offers them.

A THEFT OF CARTRIDGES.

Some little excitement was caused the other day in military circles in Limchow through the mysterious disappearance of a case of rifle cartridges while it was being transported. As soon as it was perceived, orders were given that no junk should leave her moorings until a thorough search of all the junks and boats had been instituted. This caused a total stoppage of traffic of the passage boats. Fortunately for the principal military officer, the missing cartouche was found, after a good deal of exertion, in one of the junks. Who can predict what would be the disgrace which the office in charge would be thrown into if the cartridges had not been found, considering the disturbed state of the country?

POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I observe the Imperial Chinese Post Office has reduced the rate of postage to a considerable extent. On letters to or from any part of the Celestial Empire the charge is only 1 cent per half-ounce, while registration remains at 5 cents as before. To Hongkong the charge is 4 cents per half-ounce instead of 5 cents, and registration 10 cents. To Union countries the rate

remains the same, viz., 10 cents per half-ounce and registration 10 cents. This is a wonderfully cheap rate. There is one little thing I wish to see adopted by the Post Office here, and that is the undertaking to remit small sums of money to Hongkong, as people here experience great difficulties in so doing through friends.

NO RAIN YET.

The weather is hot and dry, with the thermometer between 85 deg. and 90 deg. in the shade at mid-day. Still we have to rain, and that means great scarcity of water. The sky presented a somewhat mournful aspect last evening; it looks like a school-boy in penance who wants to cry but can't. We heard also some distant rolling of thunder last night and this morning, the usual precursor of rain, but it was deceitful, as we have to-day a very bright sun. It is to be wondered how we still enjoy immunity from epidemics of any sort in these adverse circumstances. There were, it is true, a few sporadic cases of plague in the lowest portion of Chinatown, but they were few and far between.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

Tientsin, 9th April.

DISTURBANCE AT HSUNTEHFU.

A recent letter in your columns reported disturbances in the neighbourhood of Hsuntehfu, south-west of this some 40 or 500 li. Recent information confirms the report, and indicates that the trouble is more serious and wide-spread than was thought then. Taiming and other large centres appear to be involved; indeed, it seems to be a very extended movement in opposition to the collection of indemnity taxes, and little headway has as yet been made towards suppressing the disturbance, so far as can be learned. Report says that villagers have been killed to the number of nearly 2,000. This may or may not be a fairly correct estimate. There is nothing reliable as to the number of soldiers employed or killed in the skirmishes.

DISQUIETING RUMOURS.

And now a further rumour reaches us of the murder of two French priests in Honan. Further information will be awaited with great interest. Hitherto only reports of peaceful conditions and of great respect being shown to the foreigners have reached us, and these coming in the main from missionaries and other foreigners, not a few of whom have gone into that province within the last few months, makes this report appear the more startling. One can but feel that there must have been a special cause—possibly inspired from without. But we can only await further information. Tales of unsettled conditions in Shansi are also floating about, and although other information seems to discredit them to an extent, yet the fact that such stories are continually in the air and increasing in number, indicates an unsettled, and perhaps one may say, an expectant state of mind, which it is not pleasant to contemplate.

RELEASE OF BOXERS.

Few aspire to the position of a prophet, much less to be an alarmist or "a prophet of evil"; but some facts are not wholly reassuring, e.g., the return of the former (1900) magistrate of Shenchow to his old post, where he has released some 80 ex-Boxers from prison, and transformed a state of peace and quiet into such conditions that native pastors and preachers cannot visit that section to labour among their flocks. It may be that the Boxers had been sufficiently punished by their long confinement, looked at from the standpoint of mercy, but in their release, conditions of peace should have been preserved in some way. One cannot help questioning the significance of such a situation. It is also a fact that within the last few weeks young fellows sporting Boxer flags and garments have been seen practising here in Tientsin. It is the continuity of the many little things in so many places, coupled with certain facts and conditions in the capital itself, that seems to indicate no change whatever in the attitude of the reactionary party in Peking towards reform and those things which make for the best interests of this vast empire.

SEVERAL STEAMERS

have come up to the Bund recently, and there is good reason to hope that it will not be long till our largest vessels will be visiting us. It will be a great convenience to travellers, and a help to business, to have the old conditions in

the river restored. It is essential to the continued prosperity of this place.

A MENACE TO HEALTH.

Over two weeks ago a paper, signed with 30 or 40 names, was sent to the French Consul, complaining of the mells emanating from the dumping ground of the French municipality just west of the residential part of the Settlement, and close to some residences. It urged the menace to health of such a place, and so near, and respectfully requested that measures be taken speedily to abate such a nuisance and danger. It was promised that it should receive attention, and as the hot weather is near at hand it is to be hoped there will be no delay in removing all causes of such danger.—*N.C. Daily News*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE CORONATION COMMEMORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 22nd April.

SIR.—Now that the Coronation commissioners are beginning seriously to consider plans for the approaching Ceremonial, no doubt they will be delighted to be told what is expected of them. Each of us knows just the right thing to do so much better than they, but if we don't tell them how will they know? So it seems that suggestions ought to be in order, and even if they are worth nothing, that is just what they cost and so there is no loss. At present it would seem that the fancy of the public lightly turns to a "King's Park" in Kowloon, doubtless a great acquisition and a boon for the Kowloon public, besides incidentally benefitting the Star Ferry Co. but the turning of the first sod would seem to be rather an out-of-the-way and weak function for the principal ceremonial of the day, and in hot June weather it is doubtful if it would attract many people across the water; it also seems to have a sort of family likeness to the Jubilee road, which was (or is) hardly a conspicuous success. The idea being to make it somewhat of an epoch-marking memorial, would it not be better to have a much more central and conspicuous object, one which would meet and attract the eye of the stranger and visitor? Such conditions would be more completely filled by the new Clock Tower than any other possible erection or construction, and the laying of the foundation stone and christening it by some name that would perpetuate the event, "Coronation Tower," "King Edward's Tower," or any appropriate designation, would seem a suitable and impressive ceremonial. The situation cleared of a lot of the encumbering building material, which I suppose might be arranged for, seems to lend itself to display more readily than any other place, and many more of the Chinese population would be attracted than if they had to go to Kowloon. The buildings in the neighbourhood are imposing, and with some expenditure and decoration would make a splendid background and would illuminate well at night, and if the signal for the demolition of the awful structure at the head of Pedder Street could be given simultaneously by pressing a button it would be a gratification to the public.

Well, that's my suggestion, *quantum valeat*, for the central ceremony. Other functions of course would fall into their own places, but there is a somewhat kindred subject that it seems an opportune time to mention. We are now deplored the loss of one of those men who show England the way to Empire. Such men it is our custom to honour, but is it not true that we are deplorably ready when their mission is fulfilled to drop them out of sight? Hongkong is not guiltless in this. Something doubtless in the flitting nature of the population makes it inevitable; one generation succeeds another, the old landmarks are obliterated and the footmarks of the wayfarers who have gone before effaced. The history of the past does not interest Hongkong of the present. This may be expected, but is it right? Hongkong was the theatre for notable performances, but the stage is cleared, the first act of the drama closed, and the protagonists forgotten. Search around Hongkong and see if the names or services of Sir Harry Parkes

or Sir Rutherford Alcock are in any form preserved; while in the nomenclature of various streets and roads the memory of many who might well be "on the list" are boldly recorded. Not a single street or public place or monument recalls the men who stood in the forefront and bore the burden and heat of the time. This is not as it should be. Shanghai, to her credit, has a statue of Sir Harry Parkes on the Bund, but how much more appropriate would it be for this Colony to have a worthy memorial of one who has done more, in the acquisition of Kowloon, for Hongkong than any other man.

I fear Hongkong does not concern itself much with what has gone before, but I think that if people would, to the neglect of the popular kind of literature, take up the *Englishman in China* or the *Life of Sir Harry Parkes* they would find their reward in the fascination of the books. The stories of the lives of the men there set forth ought to be a tonic, and I fancy that it would rather surprise them that no fitting memorial of their services is anywhere in evidence in Hongkong. Why should Hongkong not be able to afford a statue as well as Shanghai? And could there be a more appropriate site than near the Clock Tower *vis à vis* Kowloon? If not statues, then bronze medallions in the side of the Tower with appreciative inscriptions; it would seem to be an act of right doing—although tardy—to put such a matter in train.—Yours, &c.,

L.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE TO KOWLOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 22nd April.

SIR,—After gasping awhile over Capt. Rumsey's proposal of a bridge over the harbour, when breath returned the project seemed to me to take feasible shape. The more one thinks of it the more practicable it appears. The building of the bridge presents no engineering difficulties: the Victoria Bridge at Montreal was a very much greater undertaking, and now, being found inadequate, is being replaced by another. It is only a question of dollars. Objections in regard to impediment of navigation have been already partially dealt with; such others as may crop up will be met in an equitable spirit. The advantages are so manifest that it seems a waste of time to repeat them. Fancy bringing an unlimited supply of water from the Kowloon range of hills to the island! The aqueducts of Rome flood that city eternally with pure fresh water and every fountain runs every day in the year, all supplied by the neighbouring hills, while Father Tiber slugs along his muddy stream to the sea because "no man wanchee." Where the bridge breaks, i.e., where the drawbridge will be, the pipes can dip into the harbour and rise on the other side; there will be no fear there of vessels dragging their anchors over the pipes. Cables, either telegraph or lighting, could all be carried over that safe track.

Then again we would be free from the extortion of having to pay 15 cents for a passage which really is not worth it; the new Electric Tramway would run their cars over the bridge, and Kowloon would become so easy of access that it need not much matter where one lived; one could get to and from business in reasonable time.

As I said before, cash is the question. It would not be fair to the present generation of residents to expect them to pay for a bridge intended for the benefit of posterity: what has posterity done for us? said the indignant querist; but the cost of it might be spread over, say, fifty years—which is about the limit of time most of us expect to stay here, providing we are lucky.

Yes, I back the scheme. The approach to the bridge might be near Murray Pier, but architects and civil engineers would submit plans, and it is hardly worth while entering into these questions as yet: it requires some individual of influence in the Colony who wishes to perpetuate his name and benefit his fellowmen, to take the matter up zealously; and then perhaps some of us some day may live to see it.—Yours, etc.,

ENGINEER.

COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 19th April.
SIR,—The Directors of the Star Ferry Company Limited, are making a call on holders of shares in their concern. They also add that they will charge interest, at the formidable rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on all calls that remain unpaid after May 1st. This is, of course, in strict accordance with the terms and conditions of their Articles of Association—quite legitimate and above board.

This eminently prosperous Company's working year ended 31st December last; but, so far, no dividend has been publicly declared. On the plea that what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander, would it not be equitable of the Company to add to the dividend, when it is paid, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, say from February 1st, which would then allow the reasonably ample margin of a calendar month in which to have prepared their balance sheet and report? The money referred to has not been lying idle on their hands: and the interest accruing thereto is, as far as the Company is concerned, an unearned and illegitimately gotten increment. The leisurely manner in which the business of certain local companies is conducted is very far indeed from being what it should be.

Moreover, why should documents appertaining to the Star Ferry Company be issued in envelopes that are embossed "The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Hongkong"? The Ferry Co. is perfectly able to pay for its own stationery. The fact that the Secretary of the one is also Secretary for the other, is not sufficient explanation of this anomaly. The two concerns should be run quite separately. Practically all my communications from the former business have reached me in the covers of the latter. I should not be greatly surprised if I got my dividend warrant, eventually, in a "Hongkong Hotel Company's" envelope; or even in one from "The Steam Laundry." It is quite possible to have over many irons in the fire at one time.—Yours, etc.,

SHAREHOLDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"

Hongkong, 24th April.

SIR,—In reply to "Shareholder's" letter in your issue of yesterday's date, I think he might at any rate make certain of his facts before making statements and rushing into print. For his information and any other shareholder's, and in fairness to the Star Ferry Co., the working year ends on the 30th April and not 31st December as erroneously stated by him.

This, sir, is sent on the plea as set forth by "Shareholder," "what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander."—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the sixth ordinary annual general meeting, to be held at the Company's Offices, on the 25th April, at noon:

Gentlemen.—We beg to lay before you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

The Eureka Mine.—The developments at the 500-foot level proving most unsatisfactory, operations on the Company's account had to be suspended in June last. The Mine was then let on tribute to Mr. W. H. Roberts and has been worked by him, at his own expense, up to the present date, but with most disappointing results.

The battery and plant generally have been kept in good order.

Up to the time of shutting down the mine 2,704 tons of ore had been milled for a yield of 1,430 ozs. of smelted gold, value \$55,390.96.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offers himself for re-election.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1902.

The accounts are as follows:

BALANCE-SHEET.

For the year ending 31st December, 1901.

LIABILITIES.

	\$ c.
Capital account:	
15,000 "A" shares at \$5	\$75,000.00
45,000 "B" shares \$225,000.00	
Less unpaid calls on	
1 share at \$1.50 &	
1,196 at 50 cents	599.50
	224,400.50
Accounts payable	268.90
	\$299,669.40
ASSETS.	\$ c.
Cost of Oliver's property	\$50,000.00
Cost of Eureka Mine. 35,000.00	\$85,000.00
Eureka main shaft, as last account	32,397.04
Gold lots 105 and 308	4,279.19
Works, buildings, and fixed plant, as last account	40,927.60
Two-thirds cost of air compressing plant	14,072.54
	176,676.37
Live stock	\$438.09
Stores on hand	2,204.67
Movable plant	4,769.02
	7,411.78
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	\$1,721.56
Cash in Union Bank of Australia, Sydney	202.52
Cash in hand	74.42
	1,998.80
Accounts receivable	462.36
Balance at debit of working account	113,120.09
	\$299,669.40

WORKING ACCOUNT.

	\$ c.
To balance brought forward	13,211.38
To office charges and stationery	84.71
To assaying	437.71
To application fees and rent of gold leases	223.04
To travelling expenses and telegrams	1,150.79
To general managers' and auditor's fees	1,600.00
To mining management	4,906.55
To general management	341.92
To cost of mining, milling and crushing	56,943.70
To development account	90,337.68
	\$169,237.48

	\$ c.
By gold account, proceeds of gold won	55,390.96
By rent of cottages	114.47
By interest	321.21
By transfer fees	4.00
By royalties	286.75
By balance	113,120.09
	\$169,237.48

QUEEN MINES, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the third ordinary meeting, to be held at the Company's Offices, on the 25th April, at 11.30 a.m.

Gentlemen.—We beg to lay before you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

The mine has been shut down for the whole of the period under review, consequently the accounts are practically the same as those last presented to you.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1902.

The accounts are as follows:

BALANCE-SHEET.

For the year ending 31st December, 1901.

LIABILITIES.

	\$ c.
Capital account:	
400,000 shares at 25 cents each	100,000.00
Accounts payable	161.34
	\$100,161.34
ASSETS.	\$ c.
Cost of property	27,000.00
One-third cost of air compressing plant	\$7,036.27
Fixed plant	5,974.12
	13,010.39
Olivers scrip 2,000 "A" shares (face value)	10,000.00
Cash in Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	\$319.92
Cash in hand	29.24
Cash in Union Bank of Australia	106.19
	455.35
Balance at debit of working account	49,695.60
	\$100,161.34

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.		\$ c.
To amount carried forward	17,039.35	
To development	32,351.57	
To auditor's fees	50.00	
To general charges	223.16	
To Hongkong office charges	43.16	
To application fees and rent of gold leases	611.31	
To telegrams	12.60	
Credit	\$ c.	
By gold account, proceeds of gold won	103.94	
By interest	10.58	
By rent of miners' cottages	73.58	
By royalties	447.15	
By balance	49,695.60	
		\$50,331.15

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 21st April.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. MEIGH GOODMAN
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

FORGEY.

Robert McCann, an American, was charged with having on 19th March forged the name of A. H. Rennie, merchant, Hongkong, to a cheque for \$500.

He pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. A. Weill, M. K. Davidson, G. F. da Rosa, Y. T. de Seusa, J. Ross, W. Schumacher, and W. Schmidt.

The Acting Attorney-General stated that Mr. Rennie did not know the prisoner, although he had seen him twice, and had not authorised him to sign any cheques in his name. At 5 p.m. on 29th March the prisoner, accompanied by a friend, went into the shop of Ah Men, tailor, and, having procured some clothing, said he would like to pay for it by cheque. The friend produced a cheque-book, and the prisoner filled it up for \$500 and signed Mr. Rennie's name. When he had signed the cheque a detective appeared on the scene and arrested the prisoner's companion on another charge. Thereupon the prisoner tore up the cheque. He also was placed under arrest. At the police station the prisoner grabbed the pieces of the torn cheque out of the hands of a policeman who held them and put them in his mouth with the obvious intention of swallowing them. That piece which bore the forgery of Mr. Rennie's signature was rescued. Prisoner's story was to the effect that he came from Honolulu along with his friend for the purpose of obtaining employment as an electrical engineer, hoping to get the contract for the lighting of the Central Market. With this object in view he visited Mr. Wickham of the Electric Company and also Mr. Chatham, Director of Public Works, but nothing came of these visits. Mr. Rennie would state in his evidence that he saw the prisoner for the first time on 21st March. The prisoner called on him and asked assistance, stating that he was an electrical engineer and in bad luck, and that he had a contract signed by a Chinaman to light the Central Market. He produced a paper purporting to be this contract, but witness would not read it. The two men said they came from Honolulu. Witness told them that in his opinion there was no chance in the world of their getting the contract mentioned, but recommended them to visit Mr. Wickham, of the Electric Company. They did so, and afterwards came back to his place and told him that they had been to see Mr. Chatham, who had promised to give them the desired contract. The signature on the portion of the cheque produced was not his signature, nor anything like it. He never authorised either of the two men to sign his name.

After hearing evidence,

The jury found the prisoner guilty as libelled, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said he could not see that the jury could have come to any other conclusion than they had done. There was no doubt whatever that the prisoner forged the cheque and with intent to defraud. His Lordship would, however, take into consideration the recommendation of the jury. Still, it was a very serious offence of which he had been found guilty. The sentence was imprisonment with hard labour for 18 calendar months.

The Court adjourned sine die.

SHOOTING MATCH—NAVY V.
ARMY.

A return shooting match between teams representing the Navy and Army took place over the Service range at Kowloon on the 17th inst., when the former team, who won the previous match by 197 points, were again successful, although by the reduced majority of 40 points. The teams were composed of twenty men each, and the Navy's total score came to 1,56, making an average over the three ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards, of 82.8 per man; the Army's grand aggregate was 1,616, and their average per man 80.8. The details are as follows:—

	NAVY	200	500	600	Total
	yds.	yds.	yds.		
Jeffrey, E. R. A., Ocean	31	34	29	94	
Davies, Sgt., Tamar	32	31	28	91	
Cross, Sgt., Tamar	30	32	27	89	
Denner, C. P. O., Tamar	30	25	32	87	
Cousins, A. B., Ocean	34	30	23	87	
Marshall, P. O. I., Ocean	30	29	26	85	
Chase, P. O. I., Tamar	33	31	20	84	
Molteno, Lt., Albion	26	30	27	83	
Crockford, Bomb., Albion	28	27	27	82	
Crocker, Ch. Arm., Ocean	29	27	26	82	
Kerman, P.O. 2, Albion	25	26	30	81	
Treleaven, L. S., Glory	28	27	26	81	
Mauder, P. O. I., Blenheim	32	27	22	81	
Craig, Lt., Ocean	29	31	20	80	
Martin, P. O. I., Glory	33	30	17	80	
Matthews, C. P. O., Glory	26	30	23	79	
Grounds, P. O. I., Terrible	32	27	22	79	
Mack-it, Cpl., Glory	23	26	28	77	
Griffiths, Sgt., Tamar	26	23	28	77	
Stansbury, Lt., Tamar	26	29	22	77	

	ARMY	200	500	600	Total
	yds.	yds.	yds.		
Asst.-Surg. Pullen, I.M.S.	31	30	29	90	
Cpl. Lowe, R.E.	2)	31	29	89	
Dr. Mag. Mackie, R.W.F.	30	31	28	89	
Q. M. S. West, R.E.	31	31	26	88	
Acct. Horley, A.S.C.	31	31	24	86	
Mag. Baker-Brown	32	25	30	87	
Sapr. McEwan, R.E.	29	29	23	81	
Capt. Richards	30	29	27	86	
Sgt. Packer, R.W.F.	30	27	27	84	
Lt. Garnett, R.W.F.	31	27	26	84	
Spr. Palmer, R.E.	28	29	26	83	
Spr. Bond, R.E.	30	27	23	80	
Pte. Bond, R.W.F.	27	28	23	78	
Capt. Trefniss, A.D.C.	24	25	27	76	
Cpl. Eddy, R.E.	32	29	15	76	
L.-Cpl. White, R.W.F.	26	25	24	75	
S. M. Hickman, R.W.F.	28	28	19	75	
Spr. Blaber, R.E.	25	19	26	70	
Cpl. Thornhill, R.E.	31	25	12	68	
Spr. Edwards, R.E.	27	21	18	66	

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

The April shoot of "C" Machine Gun Company for the Aggregate Cups resulted as follows:—

	200	400	500	Handi-	Total
	yds.	yds.	yds.	cap.	
* Lieut. Lammert	33	32	28	—	93
Sergt. Sherwin	27	29	26	5	87
Bomb. Marshall	26	18	14	25	83
Corpl. Shoolbred	26	31	20	5	82
Gr. Evans	15	17	14	25	71

* Spoon winner.

HONGKONG BOAT CLUB.

A scratch race for four oared boats will be held on 10th May, at 4.30 p.m.

The following are the crews:—

No. 1.	No. 2.
G. S. Palmer.	H. W. Kennett.
F. C. Barlow.	W. E. Winterburn.
J. W. Kythe.	W. Pye.
E. Davis.	H. Hursthorne.
Cox—J. Hance.	Cox—C. Herbst.
No. 3.	No. 4.
J. O. Hughes.	E. Carpenter.
C. Sherrington.	F. D. Bain.
J. Shaw.	Hill Bain.
P. Goldring.	L. Reece.
Cox—G. Papier.	Cox—W. White.

A new German weekly, to be published in Yokohama, will have the title of *Deutsche Japanpost*, and the first number will be issued towards the end of this month.

LAWN TENNIS.

The annual match between the Cricket Club and the Ladies' Recreation Club was played on the ground of the former on the 19th inst. and, after a close and keenly contested struggle, ended in a victory for the C. C. by the narrow margin of nine games. The result is all the more creditable to the representatives of the C. C. from the fact that Jupp, who with Humphreyz has been playing so well in the Tournament tie, was unable, through illness, to take his place and Capt. Chapham was called upon at the last minute to fill the vacancy.

The chief feature of the match was the consistently good play of the two veterans, Sercombe Smith and Atkinson, who won every set they played and scored 16 games to their opponents 10.

The following are the results of the various games, the names of the C. C. being placed first:—

Smith and Atkinson beat Grist and Slade	6-2	6-5
Smith and Atkinson beat Pontifex and Yeats	6-1	6-5
Smith and Atkinson beat Beresford-Ash and Wynne	6-3	6-4
Clapham and Humphreys beat Pontifex and Yeats	6-2	—
Clapham and Humphreys lost to Pontifex and Yeats	—	3-6
Clapham and Humphreys beat Beresford-Ash and Wynne	6-5	6-1
Clapham and Humphreys lost to Grist and Slade	5-6	5-6
Huskinson and Trimingham lost to Beresford-Ash and Wynne	3-6	—
Huskinson and Trimingham beat Beresford-Ash and Wynne	—	6-4
Huskinson and Trimingham lost to Grist and Slade	1-6	5-6
Huskinson and Trimingham lost to Pontifex and Yeats	4-6	3-6

43-37 46-43

Total of games won by the C.C. 89

Total of games won by the L.R.C. 80

Difference in favour of the C.C. 9

In spite of counter attractions, there was quite a goodly array of spectators, who appeared to take a keen interest in the play; and it was particularly gratifying to see so many ladies there.

During the afternoon, by the kindness of Col. Bertie and Officers, the Band of the R.W.F., under Bandmaster Moir, played an excellent selection of pieces, thereby adding greatly to the enjoyment of those present.

The following are the recent results in the Lawn Tennis Tournament of the H.K.C.C.:—

CHAMPIONSHIP

POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

A very pleasant function took place in the compound at the Central Police Station on the 19th inst., when Mrs. F. J. Badeley, wife of the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, presented the prizes won in the tennis and billiard tournaments in connection with the Police Recreation Club. At the conclusion of the ceremony Chief Detective Inspector Han-on, on behalf of the Club, presented Mrs. Badeley with a very handsome bouquet of flowers in a silver holder, and thanked her for the graceful part she had taken in the proceedings. Mrs. Badeley, in reply, expressed her appreciation of the invitation that had brought her there, and wished the Recreation Club all success. During the afternoon the final in the tennis doubles was played off, and refreshments were provided for those present by the Ladies' Committee of the Club.

The prize-winners were:—

TENNIS.

Singles:—1, P. C. Devaney (cup); 2, Ser. McHardy (cup).

Doubles:—1, Ser. McHardy and Ser. Watt (silver-mounted whiskey flasks each).

Ladies' Nomination.—1, Mrs. Hanson (nominates Ser. Earner) breakfast cruet and silver-mounted butter cooler; 2, Mrs. McNab (nominates Lance-Ser. Kent) flower vase.

BILLIARDS.

1, P. C. Pitt (silver watch and chain); 2, P. C. Clyde (gold ring); 3, P. C. George Ng Fuk Shang (silver fork and spoon).

Highest break:—Acting Inspector Withers made 33 (billiard cue in case).

Mrs. Badeley very kindly presented the runners-up in the tennis tournament, Sanitary Inspector Wooley and P. C. Clyde, with a silver cigarette case each. The other prizes were contributed by the Recreation Club.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

The cable match between the Hongkong and Singapore Chess Club has now started in earnest. For various reasons the commencement of the contest has been considerably delayed, but it may now be expected to proceed briskly. The state of the two games at present is as follows:—

GAME A.	GAME B.
White.	Black.
(Singapore) (Hongkong)	(Hongkong) (Singapore)
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 P-K B 4	2 Kt-K B 3
3 Kt-K B 3	3 Kt-Kt 4
4 P-K R 4	3 B-Kt 5

In the final tie of the tournament for the right to challenge for the Pollock Cup, Mr. P. C. de Souza beat Mr. A. V. Reynolds by 2 games to nil.—The Club will meet in future on Mondays and Thursdays, instead of on Mondays and Wednesdays.

HONGKONG.

At a special meeting of the Sanitary Board on the 19th inst., it was decided to recommend the Government to declare Macao an infected port, in view of the outbreak of plague there.

The Rev. T. W. Pearce has been appointed Acting Inspector of Schools during the absence of Mr. E. A. Irving, who has been granted four months' leave after three months' vacation commencing from the 16th inst.

About a week ago the body of a Chinaman, with the throat cut and otherwise mutilated, was found on the beach near Kennedytown. Enquiries by the police have resulted in the identification of the man by his wife and daughter. The case is believed to be one of suicide.

In connection with the suggestion recently made by the Hon. J. H. Stewart Leckhart that the community might fittingly celebrate the coronation of the King by asking the Government to set aside land at Kowloon as a public park, we understand that this will be done. The land to be given will be the site of the present rifle range at Kowloon, and on the day of the coronation a sod of the new King's Park will be turned by H.E. the Acting Governor. The gift will be free to the community, who will not therefore be asked to subscribe to any fund towards it, and it will be a most gratifying permanent memorial of the auspicious event.

The agreement between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on the 30th January, is published in the *Gazette*.

A coolie has been admitted to hospital suffering from injuries which he received from five other coolies who were jealous and assaulted him at Tsat-tai-mui.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week included 264 non-Chinese and 98 Chinese to the former institution, 69 non-Chinese and 2,085 Chinese to the latter.

Mr. G. Harling has been recognised as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway in Hongkong.

Lieutenant A. H. Stewart has resigned his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, having gone home for good.

Dr. E. A. R. Laing has been appointed assistant surgeon in the Medical Department of Hongkong. Dr. W. Hunter, M.B., Aberdeen, has been appointed bacteriologist to the service of the Government.

A coolie met with a terrible fate at the new docks at Quarry Bay on the 22nd inst. He made a foolhardy attempt to pass in front of eight waggons, which were being pushed along by a locomotive, and was knocked down. Several of the waggons passed over the unfortunate Chinaman, who sustained shocking injuries, one arm and both legs being severed and his head crushed into a pulp. The body was removed to the public mortuary for identification.

The account prepared by the War Office under the provisions of the Military Works Acts for 1900-1901 shows that the total expenditure to March 31, 1901, for the new hospital and completion of the scheme for housing the garrison at Hongkong amounts to £54,965 18s. 6d. The actual amount expended in the year ended March 31, 1901, was £5,37 14s. 6d. The revised estimate for the whole works is £133,000. The expenditure on the works at Weihsien (provision of accommodation for approved garrison) for the year ended March 31, 1901, was £41,136 11s. 7d. The total expenditure up to date was £45,858 17s. 1d. The total revised estimate is £30,000.

Chevalier Volpicelli, Consul-General for Italy at Hongkong, was received in private audience by H.M. the King of Italy on the 2nd ult. On the 6th ult., the Consul-General and his wife were received by H.M. the Queen of Italy, and the visitors presented some Japanese court dolls to H.R.H. the baby Princess Isabella, and the gift was graciously accepted by Her Majesty. Chev. Volpicelli has also just published a translation in Italian of that part of the diary of the late Chinese Minister, Hsieh-fu-cheng, which concerns Italy, and it has been favourably reviewed by the Italian Press. Chev. and Madame Volpicelli are expected to return to Hongkong this month.

What might have been a serious outbreak of fire occurred on the premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. at 7.15 p.m. on the 21st inst. On the police from Tsimshatsui arriving on the spot with the fire-extinguishing appliances, they found that the outbreak was located in No. 21 godown, and judged by the glare that it was a serious one. On breaking in the door, however, the agreeable discovery was made that the fire was confined to a heap of rubbish and had not extended to the goods in the godown. A few bucketfuls of water soon extinguished the flames, and the Chinese inhabitants of the houses in the vicinity, who had rushed out with their goods at the first alarm, returned to their dwellings. The damage was trifling.

In the account prepared by the Admiralty under the provision of the Naval Works Act for 1900-1901 we find the details as to the expenditure on the Hongkong Dockyard extension. The total estimated cost is £1,275,500 including £68,000 for fixed machinery. The expenditure in the year ended March 31, 1901, was £42,287. 15s. 3d., and the total expenditure, to date £86,981. 17s. 2d. The amount authorized to be expended up to the present time out of the funds provided by the several Naval Works Acts is £107,365, so that a sum of £24,383. 2s. 10d. less has been spent than was authorised under the Naval Works Acts. The explanation of the cause of variation between actual expenditure and amount available is that more time was occupied in the preliminary works than was anticipated, and the expenditure has consequently fallen below expectations.

Among the passengers who arrived by the P. & O. s.s. *Sumatra* on Thursday was Mr. A. Gibson, the new Colonial Veterinary Surgeon for Hongkong, in succession to Mr. C. Vivian Ladds.

During the quarter ended the 31st ult. the following samples were examined under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896":— Rum 1, milk 2, brandy 1, whisky 3, gin 1, beer 2. The two samples of milk were adulterated.

Until the arrival of the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer) has been appointed Acting Colonial Secretary and Mr. G. McL. Meeser, Acting Colonial Treasurer and Acting Collector of Stamp Revenue.

An accident for which no cause has yet been definitely assigned happened at the Naval Yard extension about 7 a.m. on the 20th inst., as the result of which one of Messrs. Punchard, Lowther & Co.'s large cranes is now partly submerged in the water. The affair may be the outcome of malice on the part of some Chinese employees, but this suspicion has not yet been substantiated, if, indeed, it ever will. On enquiry at the office of the contractors on the 20th inst. we were unable to obtain details, but from other sources we learn that the damage to the crane, which involved the wrecking of a centrifugal pump valued at £800, is between £20,000 and £30,000, and will considerably delay operations on the extension.

On the 19th inst. the *Glory*'s football team entertained the *Argonauts* to dinner and a smoking concert at Thomas's Grill Rooms. Covers were laid for thirty. Both teams were present with the exception of the left half (Percy) of the *Argonauts*, who was unable to attend. After justice had been done to the repast, the usual loyal toasts were proposed and drank. The Chairman (Mr. Roomes, M.A.B., *Glory*) then proposed the health of the *Argonauts*' team, which was received with great enthusiasm; Mr. Hammond responded. Mr. Callaghan proposed the health of the *Glory*'s team, to which Mr. Lane responded in a few well-chosen remarks. An adjournment was then made to another room for the second part of the programme, which was most enjoyable. Songs were sung by Messrs. Lane, Dawson, Watson, Baker, Kingdom, Morgan, Smith, Barker, Hammond, Goggle, and Callaghan. Great praise is due to Mr. Lane for the manner in which he carried out the arrangements for the dinner and concert.

H.M.S. *Terrible* left the Kowloon Dock on the 22nd inst. after undergoing some repairs, and H.M.S. *Ocean* will be docked soon.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1901-2	1900-01
Shanghai	15,290,088	16,424,161
Amoy and Formosa.....	—	—
Foochow	—	—
	15,290,088	16,424,161

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1901-2	1900-01
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	—	—
Amoy and Formosa.....	396,839	637,835
Foochow	—	—
Canton	—	—
	396,839	637,835

SILK.

CANTON, 12th April.—Re-reels.—No new transactions have transpired. Filatures.—Business has ruled fairly active throughout the fortnight, about 1,400 bales having been bought for Europe, including all grades and sizes. Stocks are now very small and many reellers have sold up to the end of the season. Prices in general are stationary with a steadier feeling at the close. Short-reels.—A revival of demand has led to a good business in this class of silk, from 400 to 600 bales having changed hands during the fortnight. Stocks are now very reduced, and the prices are somewhat irregular, but firm. Wools.—Wool has ruled dull and inactive. Certain kinds are rather weaker, but there is still a considerable margin between buyers and sellers.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 23rd April.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 25th April.—The market continues weak and the prices are further declining. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.25 to \$8.30 per cwt.
" 2, White.....	6.90 to 6.95 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	5.85 to 5.90 "
" 2, Brown	5.70 to 5.75 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.10 to 8.15 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	6.80 to 6.85 "
" 1, Brown	5.75 to 5.80 "
" 2, Brown	5.65 to 5.70 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.10 to 12.15 "
Shekloong	9.80 to 9.85 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 25th April.—The prices are going upward, market being dull. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.75 to 2.80
Round, Good quality	3.85 to 3.90
" Long	3.95 to 4.00
Siam; Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.90 to 2.95
Garden, " No. 1	3.45 to 3.50
" White.....	3.95 to 4.00
" Fine Cargo	4.20 to 4.25

OTTON.

HONGKONG, 25th April.—In consequence of high-rates demanded, a limited business has passed. Stock about 9,000 bales.

Bombay,	21.00 to 22.50 piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca,	23.00 to 25.00 "
Shanghai and Japanese,	29.00 to 31.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo,	29.00 to 31.00 "
Sale: 125 bales.	

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 25th April:—Another brisk fortnight has been experienced, the majority of sales reported being in goods "to arrive." Comparatively little has been done in spot goods, as the quality on offer is too low for requirements. Prices generally may be called \$2 to \$4 per bale better than last mail, although in one or two special instances an advance of as high as \$5 to \$8 has been paid. These latter figures, however, are by no means any criterion of the market, but tend to show that in cases where holders have goods on hand that are particularly required by the trade full prices are always obtainable. With small receipts and larger oftakes, stocks are falling off and our present estimate is the shortest on record. The market closes very strong.

Local Manufacture:—Sales of about 450 bales No. 10s. at \$95 to \$96 of the Hongkong S. W. and Dyeing Mill are reported, all forward delivery. Market closes steady.

Japanese Yarn:—Business in this thread is still impracticable in consequence of very unfavourable exchange, but as Bombay No. 16s. and 20s. are getting inordinately high we expect a revival of the trade shortly.

Raw Cotton:—In Indian descriptions the dullness last reported has been more pronounced. Although yarn has advanced over \$10 per bale since the last six weeks, no improvement has taken place in the value of the raw material. The principal factor at work has been the glutting of the markets both in China and Japan. While we have no reason to believe that consumption in both these countries has increased by any perceptible extent, China has imported from Bombay alone since the beginning of the season to the end of February 60,000 bales as against 7,000 bales for the corresponding period of last year, whilst Japan has received during the same period 270,000 bales as against 90,000 in 1900-1901. Sales during the interval amount only to 90 bales Middling Bengals at from \$21 to \$22, with an estimated unsold stock of 8,500 bales. No business is reported in China cotton. Quotations are \$17 to \$25 Indian and \$25 to \$29 Chinese.

Exchange on India has receded 4½ points and closes weak to-day at Rs. 227½ for T/T and Rs. 227½ for Post. On Shanghai 73½ and on Yokohama 19 per cent. premium.

The undenoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai for the fortnight ended the 12th instant, viz:—

Indian.—Total sales 12,527 bales comprising 250 bales of No. 6s., 7,039 bales No. 10s., 1,698 bales No. 12s., 1,827 bales No. 16s. and 1,713 bales No. 20s., prices showing an advance of two Taels and market closing strong. The unsold stock was estimated at about 16,000 bales.

Japanese.—Total sales 3,800 bales on basis of Tls. 87 to 92 for No. 16s. and Tls. 92 to 96 for No. 20s., rates showing an advance of Tls. 1½ to 3 and market closing firm.

Local.—Have been again in good request at improving prices; total sales amounting to 8,550 bales on the basis of Tls. 84 to 88 for No. 14s., and Tls. 87 to 87½ for No. 16s., market closing steady.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 25th April.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 100 bales No. 6 at \$84 to \$85, 100 bales No. 8 at \$79 to \$88, 1,350 bales No. 10 at \$93 to \$98.50, 1,150 bales No. 12 at \$96 to \$100, 450 bales No. 16 at \$104 to \$112, 360 bales No. 18 at \$116 to \$125.

pressing needs. No improvement is looked for until sterling rates improve or necessity compels the dealers to order. The following is reported:

—250 Casks Iron Wire 7/30 15s. c.i.f.e.; 200 Casks Galvanized Plain Sheets, 28 gauge, £15. 8d. 0s. c.i.f.e. In Sundries a few spot transactions are reported, the only home business being in Window Glass. The following business is reported:—2,000 Cases Window Glass 10s. 8d. c.i.f.e.; 20 Cases ea. 25 gross Cotton Threads 50 yds assorted at Tls. 1.37½; 60 Cases ea. 100 gross Buttons (Ivory faced) at Tls. 28.00/29.50; 50 Cases ea. 25 gross Cotton Threads 50 yds. Black at Tls. 1.40; 30 Cases ea. 200 doz. Handkerchiefs 17/17 at Tls. 0.37/0.37½; 10 Cases ea. 500 doz. Handkerchiefs 20/20 at Tls. 0.36½; 10 Cases ea. 100 gross Fancy Glass Buttons at Tls. 50.00; 5 Cases ea. 250 Mille Long Needles at Tls. 102.00; 1 Case 120 doz. Leather Purses at Tls. 3.20.

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 25th April.—Business generally shows no improvement, and transactions recorded are very limited in extent. Indo-Chinas have again receded, and Docks also are lower.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been placed at \$595 and \$597½, and are enquired for at the higher rate. London has advanced to £63. Nationals are wanted at the improved rate of \$27.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked at \$380 and \$385 and are wanted now at the higher rate. China Traders have changed hands at \$53 and \$54, and there are probable buyers at the latter quotation. Cantons, North Chinas, and Yangtze continue in request at quotations.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are obtainable at \$340, and China Fires at the reduced rate of \$80.

SHIPPING.—Honkong, Canton and Macao continue in request at \$38, after sales at that figure. Indo-Chinas have weakened, and shares are offering from the North at \$125 cash, with sales locally at \$124 cash and \$127 for July delivery. China Manilas can still be placed at \$35½, and Douglasses to some extent at the slightly advanced rate of \$434. Star Ferries (old) are in the market at \$23, and the new issue at \$8½. Shell Transports and China Mutuals are unchanged.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been disposed of at \$124, but the market has since weakened, and buyers are not now disposed to pay more than \$123. Luzons have declined to \$25 with sellers.

MINING.—Punjoms have been taken off the market at various rates up to \$54, but are now obtainable at \$5½. Charbonnages continue in request at \$550. Jelebus have sold at \$3 and are still offering. Raubs are weak with sellers at \$9.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue to be neglected, and shares may now be had to some extent at \$250. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been done in small quantities at various rates, but are still in the market at \$90. New Amoy Docks are unchanged at \$35 buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue quiet at \$185. West Points have declined to \$55 sellers, and Humphreys Estates after a few sales at \$12½ are still offering at that figure. Kowloon Lands also are in the market at \$30. Hongkong Hotels have been booked at \$139 to \$140, and are steady at the former rate. Oriente Hotels at \$50 sellers do not attract local attention.

COTTON MILLS.—In the North, Internationals have advanced to Tls. 40, and Laeu Kung Mows to Tls. 43. Hongkong Cottons are quieter, with probable buyers at \$16.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements continue in request, and shares can be placed at \$21½. Electrics (old) have been booked at \$14 and (new) at \$7 and are still obtainable. Ropes are weak at \$145 sellers. Fenwicks have improved to \$42 buyers, and Ices to \$240 with sales and buyers. Steam Water-boats are wanted at \$8 ex the interim dividend of 6 per cent. = 42 cents., paid on the 23rd instant. China Providents have been booked at \$9½ to \$9.90 and are now offering at the latter rate. Watkins have changed hands at \$6½.

MEMO.—Star Ferry Co., Ltd. A call of \$2.50 and \$1.50 premium (\$4 in all) on partly paid up shares is payable on or before the 1st May.

FANCY COTTONS.

Turkey Red Shirtings 1½ to 1¾ per piece.

5 lbs. to 5.00

Brocades—Dyed — to —

DAMASKS.

per yard

Chintzes—Assorted 0.18 to 0.20

Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.24 to 0.50

Velveteens—18 in. 0.22 to 0.30

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.30 to 3.00

WOOLLENS.

per yard

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chocks 0.65 to 2.00

German 1.25 to 3.00

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 3.00

per piece

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. 6.50 to 8.50

Assorted 6.60 to 8.65

Camlets—Assorted 12.00 to 32.00

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches 12.00 to 16.00

Assorted 12.00 to 16.00

Orleans—Plain 8.00 to 9.50

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. 4.00 to 9.00

METALS.

per picul

Iron—Nail Rod 4.60 to —

Square, Flat Round Bar Eng. 4.60 to —

Swedish Bar 4.85 to —

Small Round Rod 4.90 to —

Hoop 1 to 1½ in. 6.00 to —

Wire, 16/25 8.20 to —

Old Wire Rope 2.40 to —

Pig Iron 35.50 to 36.50

Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 8.50 to —

Australian 8.40 to —

METALS.

per picul

Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz. 41.00 to —

Virian's 14/20 oz. 41.00 to —

Elliot's 14/20 oz. 41.00 to —

Composition Nails 61.00 to —

Japan Copper, Slabs 39.00 to —

Tin 74.00 to —

per box.

Tin-Plates 8.30 to —

per cwt. case

Steel 1 to 1½ 5.90 to —

SUNDRIES.

per picul

Quicksilver 174.50 to —

per box.

Window Glass 6.00 to —

per 10-gal. case

Kerosene Oil 2.10 to —

SHANGHAI, 16th April.—Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld & Co. say in their Metals and Miscellaneous Report, dated 11th April:—Owing to the terrible exchange at present ruling, business in imports is at an absolute standstill. The few orders in Metals given herewith are merely to supply

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Sh'hai...	\$125	\$5974. L'don, £63.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$27, buyers
B. Shares	£8	\$27, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£1	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	£1	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$21, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$23, sellers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.)	\$20	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$9.00, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$123, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhaubra Limited...	\$500	\$560, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.)	\$50	\$50, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Laou Kung Mow ..	Tls. 100	Tls. 43.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Hongkong	\$100	\$16.
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$42, buyers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$21 1/2, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40.
Hongkong & C. Gas ..	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric {	\$10	\$14, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways ..	\$5	\$7, sellers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.)	\$100	\$330, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$8, ex div.
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$139.
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$210, sales&buyers
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$90, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$145, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$250, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$80, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$54 1/2.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$340, sellers
North China	£25	Tls. 190, buyers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$385, buyers
Yangtsze.....	\$60	\$123, ex div., buys.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$185.
Humphreys Estate..	\$10	\$124, sellers
Kowloon Land & B	\$30	\$30, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$55, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$25, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$35, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$550, buyers
Jelebu	\$5	\$3, sales & sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd....	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	nominal.
Do. B....	\$4	nominal.
Punjom	\$10	\$54, sellers
Do. Perference...	\$1	\$14, sellers
Raubs	18	\$9, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6	\$35, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$50, sellers
Powell, Ld.	\$10	\$9.
Robinson Piano Co., Ld.	\$50	\$55.
Steamship Cos.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$354, buyers
China Mutual Pref.	\$5	nominal
Do. Ordinary	£10	£10, 10s., buyers
Do. Bonus	£7.10	£7. 10., sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Canton and M....	£5	£5, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$50	\$434, buyers
Shell Transportand Trading Co.....	£15	\$38, buyers
Star Ferry	£10	\$124.
Tebrau Planting Co....	\$5	\$22, sellers
United Abestos.....	\$4	\$10, sellers
Do.....	\$10	\$250, sellers
Universal Trading Co., Ld.	\$5	\$20, sellers
Watkins Ld.	\$10	\$64, sales
Watson & Co., A. S....	\$10	\$144, sellers

VERNON SMYTH, & Brokers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
SATURDAY, 25th April.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2

ON PARIS.—	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
ON GERMANY.—	Bank Bills, on demand	2.14
	Credits, 4 months' sight	2.18
ON NEW YORK.—	On demand	1.74 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	41 1/2
	Credits, 60 days' sight	42 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	127 1/2
	Bank, on demand	127 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	127 1/2
	Bank, on demand	127 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	73 1/2
	Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	19 1/2 p.c.p.m.
ON MANILA.—	On demand	1 p.c.p.m.
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand	1 p.c.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	1 3/4 p.c.p.m.
ON HAIPHONG.—	On demand	1 p.c.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	1 p.c.p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	60 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	11.63	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	60	
BAR SILVER per oz.	23 1/2	

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 25th April.—Freight's coastwise are firmer, and there is a good demand for tonnage. From Saigon to this, 18 cents per picul is offered; to Philippines, 30/32 cents per picul according to size and position: to north coast Java, 30 cents per picul, last. Bangkok to this, no demand. Newchwang to Canton, 26 cents per picul. Coal freights are firm. Moji to this, \$2; to Singapore, \$2.80 per ton. The following are the settlements:—

Andromeda—British barque, 1,762 tons, Hongkong to San Francisco, private terms.

Thea—German steamer, 934 tons, Newchwang to Canton (17,20,000 piculs), 25 cents per picul.

Bygdo—Norwegian steamer, 771 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 25 cents per picul.

Chunsang—British steamer, 1,417 tons, Newchwang to Canton (20,000 piculs), 25 cents per picul.

Benledi—British steamer, 1,481 tons, Nagasaki to Singapore, \$2.80 per ton.

Hopsang—British steamer, 1,359 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

Aker—Norwegian steamer, 1,899 tons, Moji to Batavia, \$4 per ton.

Daphne—German steamer, 1,415 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java (33,000 piculs), 30 cents per picul.

Doris—Norwegian steamer, 965 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.

Lena—Norwegian steamer, 779 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 27 cents per picul.

Nanyang—German steamer, 1,060 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 30 cents per picul.

Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 31 cents per picul.

Decima—German steamer, 794 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 31 cents per picul.

Dr. Hans Jurg Klaer—Norwegian steamer, 691 tons, Saigon to Iloilo, 31 cents per picul.

Arnold Luyken—German steamer, 1,096 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.

Kutsang—British steamer, 1,481 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 1/2 cents per picul.

Chelydra—British steamer, 1,567 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.

Gloucester City—British steamer, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 1/2 cents per picul.

Kutsang—British steamer, 1,481 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.

Else—German steamer, 903 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 1/2 cents per picul.

Emma Luyken—German steamer, 1,109 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (2nd trip), 17 1/2 cents per picul.

Telemachus—British steamer, 1,340 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 1/2 cents per picul.

Shansi—British steamer, 1,240 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 1/2 cents per picul.

Emma Luyken—German steamer, 1,109 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (1st trip), 18 1/2 cents per picul.

Dr. Hans Jurg Klaer—Norwegian steamer, 691 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.

Steipner—British steamer, 860 tons, Rajang to Hongkong, \$11,000 in full.

Petrarch—German steamer, 1,252 tons, monthly, 6 months, at \$5,250 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Inaba Maru* (str.).
FOR LONDON.—*Bengal* (str.), *Glaucus* (str.), *Candia* (str.), *Diomed* (str.), *Machaon* (str.), *Agamemnon* (str.), *Stentor* (str.), *Alcinous* (str.), *Kaisor* (str.), *Kamakura Maru* (str.), *Inaba Maru* (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Chingwo* (str.), *Achilles* (str.), *Peleus* (str.).

FOR MARSEILLE.—*Candia* (str.), *Indus* (str.), *Kamakura Maru* (str.), *Inaba Maru* (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—*Konig Allert* (str.), *Segovia* (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Adria* (str.), *Sazonia* (str.), *Segoria* (str.), *Serbia* (str.), *Suevia* (str.), *Strassburg* (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Glenogle* (str.), *Kaga Maru* (str.), *Tosa Maru* (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of Japan* (str.), *Athenian* (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—*Morrison* (str.), *Queensland* (str.).

FOR PORTLAND (Or.)—*Indravelli* (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Taiyuan* (str.), *Yarata Maru* (str.), *Australian* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

April—

- 20, *Ailsa Craig*, British str., from Moji.
- 20, *Anping Maru*, Jap. str., from Foochow.
- 20, *Amoy*, German str., from Newchwang.
- 20, *Hailan*, French str., from Pakhoi.
- 20, *Haitan*, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 20, *Kweiyang*, British str., from Tientsin.
- 20, *Mexican Prince*, British str., from Swatow.
- 20, *Pekin*, British str., from Shanghai.
- 20, *Telemachus*, British str., from Swatow.
- 20,

21. Thea, German str., for Moji.
 21. Trym, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 21. Verstral, British sloop, for Mirs Bay.
 21. Woosung, British str., for Canton.
 21. Yarra, French str., for Europe.
 22. Ailes Craig, British str., for Moji.
 22. Kwangse, British str., for Shanghai.
 22. Laertes, British str., for Amoy.
 22. Loongrang, British str., for Manila.
 22. Mercedes, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 22. Miike Maru, Japanese str., for Muji.
 22. Pekin, British str., for Singapore.
 22. Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 23. Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 23. Anping, Chinese str., for Canton.
 23. Empress of India, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
 23. Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 23. Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 23. Heinrich Menzell, German str., for Kobe.
 23. Kumsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 23. Michael Jebben, German str., for Hoihow.
 23. Shansi, British str., for Canton.
 24. Amoy, German str., for Chefoo.
 24. Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 24. Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 24. Ro etta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
 24. Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 24. Shinano Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
 24. Taichow, German str., for Taichow.
 24. Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.
 24. Tordenskjold, Norw. str., for Bangkok.
 25. Ariel, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
 25. Benheim, British cruiser, for Mirs Bay.
 25. Glory, British battleship, for Mirs Bay.
 25. Taishun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 25. Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 25. Tsintau, German str., for Bangkok.
 25. Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Tonkin, for Hongkong, from Europe, Mr. and Mrs. Delberque, Mr. and Mrs. Mottet, Fathers Séraph, Godet and Paul Mahen, Messrs. M. de Broc, D. B. Kavarana K. D. Mistry, L. Gillet, Andrew Millar, G. M. Taggart, F. H. C. Cramerus, F. Fischer, M. Hammann and Jaradat; for Shanghai, Sisters Marie de St. Gustave, Marie de St. Hugues, Marie Giselle, Marie de St. Victor, Marie Addolorata and Marie Dulcina, Mrs. Henry Millar, and Mrs. Hespel and two children, Messrs. P. Settina, Daloy, Boixo, Simon Lieou, Thiel, Laglaise, C. Coumoula, T. Raphael and D. G. Fairchild; for Yokohama, Misses C. and D. Leenhart, Father X. Guego, Messrs. Jaeger, Tsuyuki and Otto Hansen.

Per Haitan, from Coast Ports, Rev. and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Miss Bird, Rev. E. J. Hardy, Messrs. Gibson, Bridger, Sergeant, Glayn and Master Sullivan.

Per Yarra, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mrs. Branscom, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Sevett, Mr. and Mrs. Herman, Messrs. Connor, Renaud, Meneghette, Gugay, and Abraham; for Singapore, from Shanghai, Messrs. Burkhardt, Guttwitz and Rote; for Bombay, from Shanghai, Mr. Blumenthal; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Mrs. Kati Kitcher; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Messrs. Crosbie, Trench and Tracey; from Kobe, Mr. Churnea; from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Merlini and child; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Carre and child, Messrs. Faure, Blandel, Munsterberg, Naylor, Nolet, Leca, Giuliani, B. Mosca and P. Mosca.

Per Woosung, from Shanghai, &c., Messrs. Chute, Houdor and Griffiths.

Per Catherine Apcar, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. Indah and child, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Marcus, Misses Cohen and Marcus, Messrs. Indah, Gubbay and Craig.

Per Emma Luyken, from Saigon, Mr. Quiker.

Per Taiyuan, from Kobe, Mr. J. W. Coyne.

Per Rosetta Maru, from Manila, Mrs. Josefa Valincia, Mrs. Valentina de Arriota, Mrs. F. H. Hilbert and child, Mrs. Dowres Gil, Mr. and Mrs. Johan Cajigas and Miss Cajigas, Misses Enrequea Magallons, Lohita Moreno, Carlina Moreno, Rosario Molina, Carolina Molina, Heck, Angela Agnilar, Masters Antonio Arriota and Fafare Arriota, Messrs. Rafare Molina, A. D. Gibbe, D. J. O'Connell, C. de Chirruca, Joaquin de Arrecocha, Francisco Lava, C. Barreto, Amaro Lopez, I. Yoshida, H. Imai and Basa and child.

Per Wakasa Maru, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. S.

Powell and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. Farrant and child, Mrs. J. J. Cayle and child, Miss M. Grey, Messrs. D. Wallace, Wyse, A. P. Pullen, Launder, F. Master, E. Mayhew and Autobus; for Shanghai, Mr. E. Fabris and Miss Fabris; for Manila, Mr. E. Newby; for Kobe, Messrs. J. Lucas, K. Mukai and N. Sawada, Drs. T. Fujiwara, S. Matsura and T. Murayama; for Yokohama, Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Dysart, Rev. Dharmapala, Master D. Macmillan, Messrs. S. Paxton and John Walker, Capt. K. Sawa, and Fleet Engr. Y. Nakajima.

Per Kasuga Maru, from Australia for Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Vernon and Mr. Vernon, jr., Capt. C. E. Monro, Miss McLennan, Messrs. A. O'Hanlon, Wm. O'Hanlon, W. H. Shockley, D. McDougall, J. Nitobe, R. Hay, W. Redpath, Wm. Todd, K. Masada, C. Ackland and C. J. Wilson; for Yokohama, Sir and Lady M. D. McEacharn, Miss and Mr. N. McEacharn, Capt. and Mrs. W. N. Goalen, Major and Mrs. H. Cruse, Mrs. Pearse, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Miss E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Treadway, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wagstaff, Mrs. W. H. Welch, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Carrill, Misses Goodall, Abbott and A. J. Riley, Rev. G. H. Frodsham, Messrs. P. B. Cohen, R. H. Dunn, J. Hern, R. M. Smith, T. Knox, H. Tisch, C. A. Bayer, F. O. Tolley, R. Knowles, J. Jelowitz, Y. Murakami and N. Yokoyama.

Per Rubi, from Manila, Mrs. H. B. Wilson and child, Mrs. A. E. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Gurley, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews and child, Mrs. Cohey, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. E. R. Nichols, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. McCormack, Rev. R. S. Nichols, Misses G. S. Chapman, K. Bolton, M. E. Corall, L. Ansbro, C. Pfortner and G. Dickinson, Messrs. C. Mounton, Chas. Cohn, Leo Brock, M. Evenburg, J. H. Burton, F. H. Wilever, Jacob Smhoff, J. L. Upham, F. O. Monk, W. J. Ryster, R. Flores (2), J. E. Huber, J. E. McArthur, Nicholson, H. S. Kip, W. R. Kip, G. B. Kip, E. A. Brigg, H. Spence, J. C. Scott, Oshiro Adjurne, Saturfuro Sakai, Kirenjile and John Blair.

Per Formosa, from Coast ports, Mr. N. T. Saunders.

Per Thales, from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. Haesloop.

Per Yuensang, from Manila, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Stone and baby, Mrs. Glennone and 4 children, Misses Arroyo, Ross, Messrs. Pedro Delgado, Max Kane, Twight, Fengya, Leoback, Hirota, and Dr. M. Guest, U.S.N.

Per Sumatra, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Simmers, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Curtis and child, Major-General W. Easton, Lieut. L. R. Alexander, L. Corp. H. R. Skinner, Messrs. T. C. Hutchings, Moss and F. W. Lotz; from Marseilles, Messrs. A. Boyd and V. W. Waterborne; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. G. N. Hind and Gunner Turner; from Singapore, Messrs. J. Ramsay, Hughes, Walsh and Francois Lovell; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, Messrs. C. S. Porter, G. Pugh and A. R. Rhodes; from Marseilles, Mrs. Stepanor and three children, Mrs. S. B. and Miss Conbrevas, Messrs. Meyers and O. G. Wood; for Kobe, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley and two children; for Yokohama, from London, Mr. J. Begg.

DEPARTED.

Per Coptic, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. H. Bell, Barovski and E. Love; for Nagasaki, Mr. R. Miller; for Kobe, Mrs. and Mr. N. W. Davies; for Yokohama, Mrs. Dohrman, Captain Rotherham and Cadogan, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Witkowski; for San Francisco, Mrs. La Grave, Mrs. and Mr. M. Grote, Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, Capt. Mrs. and Heldens, Mrs. Heathcote, and Mrs. E. H. Gale, Miss Brewin, Messrs. W. B. Haughwout, Van Nievelt, A. L. Young, W. S. Dow, S. Morgan, W. F. Whittemore, H. B. Bigelow, H. W. B. Joseph, Van Schmidt and P. Hill.

The Awa Maru, from Hongkong, for London, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Howkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ferguson, Mrs. J. Gray and two children, Mr. and Miss Buchanan, Sergt. E. E. J. Carter, Capt. S. Iragaki, Messrs. W. Hart, J. Murchnett, F. W. Watt, K. Sugimura, H. Okura, T. Saito, W. Maxou, S. Atobe, M. Yabe, J. Gibbs, D. A. Fowler, Geo. Deladheyde, H. Tod, J. D. James, D. H. Wishant and S. Lowden.

Per Tonkin, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Marques and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Bran, Misses C. Costa, J. Costa and M. Costa, Messrs. R. Costa, G. Guignon, Maury, Harvie, Patison, Pradal, Fillipetti, Vidal and Rappaport and Dr. T. Lorenz; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Ribeiro and child, Mr. and Mrs. Debbeque, Mr. and Mrs. Conel, Rev. Béte, Messrs. P. H. Lee and A. Villate.

Per Yarra, for Saigon, Mrs. C. O'Connel, Rev. Chandier; for Singapore, Dr. C. Stuart, Messrs. A. Levy and S. Fedenbusch; for Marceilles, Messrs. Laune, Droeux and C. Schwartz.

Per Loongrang, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Iwomby, Mrs. Julia Jolani, Misses Bertha Brennan and Galda Schurdermann, Dr. Otto Strelbel, Messrs. J. Devos, Henry Heardt, F. C. Wright, E. E. Newby, T. H. Long, I. L. Behringer, J. Graham Slee, Paulo Meneghetti, Andrew Larsen, H. J. Cruz and Chas. Wall

Per Empress of India, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Hon. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart and child, Mrs. H. Crombie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. de Lara, Miss Fabris, Messrs. E. S. Fabris, A. Ebrahim, G. W. Tewkesbury, G. M. Taggart, O. A. Madar, W. H. Shockley, A. Fincke, Alex. Gordon, J. Johnston, R. M. Eisentark, S. O. Gdansky, Jaa Peterson, N. T. Saunders, Amaro Lopez and Hector Sampson; for Nagasaki, Dr. M. S. Guest, Messrs. J. H. Burton and M. Evans and child; for Kobe, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson and infant, Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Connick, Misses W. R. and G. D. Kip, Messrs. Jas. H. Todd, L. V. Chute, D. McDougall and Wm. E. Twight; for Yokohama, Mrs. M. C. E. Mayers, Mrs. H. B. Wilson and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lowell, Lieut. and Mrs. P. Andrews and infant, Mrs. Allan E. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Gurley, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Saunders, Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rublee and child, Misses G. S. Chapman, M. E. Corall, L. Ambro, C. Pfortner, H. Bolton and Barnard, Messrs. H. S. Kip, G. Hutchison, J. C. Huber, C. de Chirruca, M. G. Aurrecoschea, A. M. Beattis, D. J. O'Connell, Leo Brock and Thos. Skinner; for Seattle, Dr. J. W. Noble; for San Francisco, Mrs. F. H. Wolven, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Barr, Misses J. M. and F. C. Zeller, Messrs. Chas. C. Cohen and Murray Stewart; for Quebec, Mr. and Mrs. Gaspare Le Moine; for New York, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Landis, Rev. R. S. Nichols, Miss Murray Douglas and Mr. Chas. C. Leaback; for Vancouver, Mrs. F. E. Coney, Mr. and Mrs. E. Spinner and Miss Grace Dickinson; for Rochester, N.Y., Mrs. Chas. S. Stone and infant; for London, Major and Mrs. James and son, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Palmer, Mrs. E. R. Nichols, Mrs. W. Newton, Misses Perry and McDonnell, Messrs. G. Craig, J. Thurburn, Ed. A. Briggs, N. S. Rudolf, D. S. Carmichael, F. B. Bowley, W. Dobrock and W. and A. O'Hanlon; for Paris, Mr. L. Berindogue; for Liverpool, Capt. R. Chenoweth; for Amsterdam, Mr. F. H. C. Cramerus; for Hamburg, Mr. F. Fischer; from Shanghai, for Yokohama, Mr. Hy. Bell; from Yokohama, for Toronto, Colonel H. Burton, Messrs. W. Langlands and J. G. Langlands; for New York, Mrs. J. W. and Miss Alice Lane, Messrs. W. J. and Silas Lane and Arthur Elm; for Vancouver, Mr. Alex. Young; for London, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Börger, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Theomin, Misses P. Bridges, M. Bridges, Lee-Steer and Peacock (2), Lieut. C. E. J. Wahl, Messrs. A. Mallalieu, J. J. Dupre, Edward Capper and Ellis Capper; for Paris, M. and Miss Lefèvre.

Per Rosetta Maru, for Manila, Mrs. J. L. Mabel, Mrs. Dolores Singian, Mrs. M. Watrons, Misses Mabel A. Spicer, Ella King Vogel, B. Lurton, M. Lawton, I. Abe, S. Ichikawa, D. M. Vogel, Louise Hood, M. Redpath, and Juana Garcia, Capt. F. P. Gilmore, Messrs. R. E. Stallings, F. Van Nuys, Wm. Kendal, G. Horinchi, G. P. Hawthorne, Domiciano Tison, R. Lyons, and Frank Simonson.

Per Rubi, for Manila, Mrs. Branscom, Miss Adele Londé, Messrs. G. C. Moxon, A. E. Saunders, L. R. F. Walker, R. C. Wyse, A. P. Bullen, F. Ellmore, L. de Reyes and I. de Reyes and child.

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